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Viet Cong Escape Saigon Unit After Resort City Raid

SALAT, South Vietnam, May 31 (AP).—About 75 Viet Cong and a Vietnamese soldiers, who seized part of this South Vietnamese city in a bold attack yesterday, slipped past hundreds of attacking government troops today and escaped into the surrounding hills.

They fled under cover of darkness, meeting no reported resistance from South Vietnamese infantry, armored and militia forces had surrounded a Catholic seminary, convent and university buildings where the invaders had remained for 24 hours.

"How did they get out without being caught or pursued? That's what we're trying to find out," said an exasperated U.S. official.

"We don't know that the government troops didn't just stick their heads in the sand and hope the enemy went away. It's criminal."

47 Killed: Military officials said 47 Communists were killed, most of them early yesterday morning, when the attackers struck with mortars and assault troops against 13 installations in and around this provincial capital of 80,000, 180 miles north-east of Saigon.

Four Communist soldiers were captured, and government losses were put at 16 killed and 32 wounded.

A 31-year-old Catholic novice was killed at the convent, St. Domine de Marie, when government troops fired into the building.

By Necessity: Lt. Gen. Arthur Collins, commander of U.S. forces in the 12 provinces which comprise the II Corps tactical zone, estimated that 200 Communists participated in the initial attack on the mountain resort. The city was defended by South Vietnamese militiamen and infantry, who were later heavily reinforced.

A Jesuit priest at the seminary said the North Vietnamese who occupied the seminary yesterday said "they did so by necessity rather than design."

"They said they were supposed to attack the Psychological Warfare College back over there," said the Rev. Marjorie San Pedro, 44. "But they said they had lost contact with their main group."

Little significant fighting was reported today either in South Vietnam or in the areas of Cambodia where allied troops are operating.

The U.S. command today also reported the loss of three more aircraft, two F-100 fighter-bombers and a helicopter.

Cambodian Situation: PHNOM PENH, May 31 (UPI).—The government announced today Cambodia will be placed under martial law tomorrow at a time when relative calm exists throughout the country.

Meanwhile a South Vietnamese armored column today began a sweep on one side of the Mekong River in an operation designed to trap elements of a North Vietnamese division known to be in the area.

Some 120 vehicles, mostly armored personnel carriers, of the South Vietnamese 4th Cavalry Brigade left Phnom Penh about 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh this morning.



BEFORE ATTACK—This is the type of Mekong River boat in which seven newsmen were traveling when attacked by snipers. The photo was made by Mark Godfrey from the newsmen's boat just before the Communist gunners opened fire on the craft.

7 Newsmen Flee Attack on Mekong River

By Hugh A. Mulligan
KOMPONG CHHOM, Cambodia, May 31 (AP).—A hollow popping sound echoed across the broad and empty Mekong River. Then three bullets slapped into a wooden-bulld sampan.

Seven newsmen aboard hit the floorboards, more bullets danced across the water and the pilot lost control of the wheel.

Associated Press photographer Mark Godfrey, the London Telegraph's Simon Dring, a CBS camera crew headed by Jerry Miller and George Syvertsen and I were trying to escape an



DURING ATTACK—London newsmen Simon Dring (background) and a Cambodian interpreter use binoculars in an effort to spot snipers firing at their boat. CBS man George Syvertsen mans the wheel while a Cambodian boatman crouches at left.

attack by the North Vietnamese Friday on the Mekong 14 miles north of Kompong Chhom.

During the events on the river near the Prek Kak rubber plantation, the sampan engine was knocked out for 40 minutes as fleeing newsmen rounded a desolate island in the river and got hung up on a sand bar.

All hands jumped in the water to push off the sand bar only to get fired on again by automatons from the bank.

With Mr. Syvertsen at the wheel for a time, the correspondents ran a gamut of snipers. It began when the newsmen hired a motorized sampan in Kompong Chhom to head for

the town of Prek Kak, where a battalion of Cambodian militia and refugees from the Prek Kak plantation were isolated and holding out from a Viet Cong and North Vietnamese battalion occupying the plantation.

A Cambodian major in Kompong Chhom said that he had been on the river at 9 a.m. and it was secure. In the Cambodian war, a secure road at 9 a.m. is a contested road a few hours later.

Correspondents set out accompanying another sampan north up the river to bring villagers home from the morning.

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Polls Add Impetus to U.K. Race

Two Indicate a Swing to Tories

LONDON, May 31 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, perhaps mindful of sagging ratings in the opinion polls, took the offensive today in the first of a planned series of American-style "whistle-stop" tours.

"This is more whistle than stop," he quipped as he and his wife swung into a half-day of rapid-fire handshaking, street-corner chatting and meeting local Laborite candidates in his native Yorkshire.

Earlier, the two latest opinion polls had indicated a marked swing in favor of the Conservatives.

The Sunday Telegraph's Gallup Poll showed Labor's lead cut from 7 to 5.5 percent in the last ten days. The Sunday Times' poll gave the Conservatives a 2 percent edge for the first time since April.

The Observer, however, averaging out the results of five national polls, gave Labor an overall 2.5 percent lead.

Tory Victory? The Daily Telegraph, in its Monday edition, published another Gallup Poll survey indicating that the Tories would capture 50 key Parliament seats won by narrow margins by either Labor or Conservatives in the last general election in 1966.

Experts said winning three so-called "marginal" seats could put the Conservatives back in power by a small majority of the 630-member Parliament.

Mr. Wilson showed no sign of discouragement.

"Wonderful time of year to have an election," he remarked to supporters in Yorkshire, where the weather was balmy. "Open-air meetings, factory gate meetings—you can do everything," he said.

Health Prepares Speeches: Meanwhile, Conservative leader Edward Heath worked at his father's seaside home at Broadstairs, polishing speeches for a two-week barnstorming tour by plane, helicopter and automobile starting tomorrow.

Unlike Mr. Heath, who has announced a full electioneering schedule, Mr. Wilson did not disclose his plans more than two days ahead. Aides said this was designed mainly to keep his opponents guessing.

But they said he planned a series of hit-and-run visits to key "marginal" voting districts in which a Laborite or Conservative won by only a small margin in 1966.

Strategists of both big parties said the election is likely to be decided by a small shift of votes in these areas, which represent 50 to 70 parliamentary seats.

In the speeches he already has made, political sources said, Mr. Wilson has made clear that he plans to take the offensive and fight the election not on his own record of 6 1/3 years of government but by trying to demolish Conservative promises.

A maverick Tory, Kenneth Powell, injected the racial issue into Britain's election campaign today.

Ambushes Cost Israelis Heavily On Two Fronts

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 31 (NYT).—The Israeli Army confirmed today that it suffered heavily in ambushes on two fronts yesterday in the continuing limited war with the Arabs.

On the Suez Canal, Israeli armored patrols were caught twice in ambushes laid by Egyptian commandos who had crossed the waterway undetected and lay in wait for them.

In the two ambushes on the canal, according to the Israeli Army spokesman, 13 Israeli soldiers were killed, four were wounded and two are missing. They were presumed to have been taken prisoner by the Egyptians.

Not since the six-day war in 1967, when the Israeli Army pushed through the Sinai Desert and took up positions on the Suez Canal, has it suffered so heavy a defeat at the hands of the commandos.

An Egyptian military spokesman in Cairo said dozens of Israelis died in the two daylight commando raids, in which four tanks and four half-tracks were destroyed and an Israeli soldier was captured, Reuters reported.

Military spokesmen in Cairo also said Egyptian aircraft screamed across the waterway today to attack positions in the Kantara and El Cap areas south of Port Said. Israeli ammunition dumps and fortifications were left ablaze, the Egyptians said.

Israeli aircraft attempted to lift back against positions from which yesterday's commando raids were launched, and two of their planes were shot down, the Egyptian spokesman said.

Jordan Crossed: In the Jordan valley, north of Jericho, an Israeli Army patrol was surprised yesterday by a group of Arab guerrillas who had crossed the Jordan River and cut their way through a security fence unnoticed. Two Israeli soldiers were killed and four wounded in that encounter, the army spokesman said.

In none of the ambushes yesterday, he said, was it known that the Arabs had suffered any casualties.

In a day of political and military reverses, the Israelis were also enduring a one-day business strike by Arab businessmen in Jerusalem. Arab shops were closed and shuttered throughout the course of the busiest day of the week in a protest against Israel's occupation of the Arab part of the city and against the burden of Israeli taxes.

But there were no incidents, and the shops were open again today.

In the first of the two ambushes on the Suez Canal, the Israelis were surprised at noon about seven miles south of Port Said, at Ras el-Eish, close by the cease-fire line of the 1967 war and the northernmost limit of Israel's occupation.

The Egyptians opened fire with bazookas and light automatic weapons. They were lying on the sand embankment that had been thrown up by dredging in the days when the canal was being used and which has since been heightened by the Israeli troops for added protection.

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What Is NATO? Many Germans Have No Idea

WESTPHALIA, West Germany, May 31 (AP).—For 17 percent of West Germany's population, NATO is something such as a chemical formula, a stomach preparation, a girl's name, or title of a book, a poll reported today.

The Wuppertal Public Opinion Institute said that of 1,088 West Germans recently questioned at random, only 7 percent said NATO meant the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Fifty-two percent had absolutely no idea what NATO stood for, the institute said. Another 31 percent said it was the initials of some sort of international organization. The other 17 percent replied they knew but gave completely wrong answers.

Since many dissidents have been placed in such institutions, some of Mr. Medvedev's friends in Moscow were reported concerned that his commitment for examination was a possible prelude to his being held incommunicado.

Mr. Medvedev is the first scientist with a significant reputation who is known to have been seized by authorities since the signing of protest petitions and publication of underground documents aroused official concern three to four years ago.

Up to now, the great majority of those arrested have consisted of people generally unknown outside their family and other dissident circles. The detention of Mr. Medvedev may signal that authorities are considering moving, in on people like Andrei H. Sakharov, the well known physicist, whose protest writings about lack of free communication in Russia have been published in the West.

Mr. Medvedev is best known in the West for his book detailing the fight to overthrow the Michurin school of plant breeders in the Soviet Union, a school led by Trofim D. Lysenko, and replace it with the classical genetic school of Mendel-Morgan. But Mr. Medvedev apparently has also been involved

A Leading Soviet Biologist Is Reported Under Detention

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, May 31 (NYT).—Zhores A. Medvedev, a Russian biologist known for his attacks on the genetic theories made official during the Stalin era, reportedly was arrested Friday in Omsk, an atomic-research city, 62 miles south of Moscow.

Sources said they did not know the reason for the arrest, but added that a psychiatrist had accompanied the police when they seized Mr. Medvedev at his home. There was no official confirmation here of the arrest.

The reported arrest may indicate the start of a new chapter in the apparent effort by Soviet authorities to silence criticism of their policies at home.

Mr. Medvedev, a specialist in gerontology and an outspoken liberal, was committed to a mental hospital, the sources said.

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Black Panther Leader May Get Bail

By Earl Caldwell
SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 (NYT).—The voluntary manslaughter conviction of imprisoned Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton has been overturned here by the California Court of Appeal.

The court cited "omitted instructions" to the jurors as the prime reason for the decision, but it also stated several other trial errors advanced by Mr. Newton's lawyers.

The court's unanimous opinion, handed Friday, was detailed in a 51-page document that ended with the decision: "The judgment of conviction is reversed."

The ruling, which came as a surprise, becomes effective in 10 days. However, Albert Harris, deputy state attorney general, insisted that he would seek a review of the decision before the state supreme court panel within 10 days.

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Dubcek Makes Unexpected Trip Home

VIENNA, May 31 (UPI).—Alexander Dubcek, who led Czechoslovakia's Communist party up to and during the invasion by the Soviet Union in August, 1968, flew home over the weekend from Turkey, where he has been Czechoslovak ambassador since late January.

A spokesman at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Ankara said that Mr. Dubcek had gone to see his ailing mother, 80, whose condition had worsened, in Trnava, Slovakia.

"We expect our ambassador in Ankara in a week or two. Naturally, while he is in Prague, he will take the opportunity of having consultations with various authorities," the spokesman said.

His whereabouts in Czechoslovakia remained a mystery today. Neither newspapers nor the news agency CTK reported the return.

Political observers in Vienna were skeptical about the Ankara spokesman's explanation because Mr. Dubcek has been vilified in Czechoslovakia almost daily since his departure for Turkey four months ago.

EEC Blocks Wider Margins Among the Major Currencies

VENICE, May 31 (Reuters).—The Common Market yesterday blocked plans for more flexible exchange rates among the world's major currencies, European central bankers sources said here.

This was the effect of a decision by European Economic Community finance ministers and central-bank officials here to maintain the present 0.75 percent fluctuation on either side of their dollar parity, even if the International Monetary Fund sets wider margins, the sources said.

"If the Community does not want wider margins the idea is dead. Without the Six there are only two or three other major currencies, for which it would no longer be worthwhile," one source added.

The concept of widening fluctuation margins, to give countries whose currencies come under pressure more room to maneuver, is currently under discussion in the IMF. Its backers include Britain.

Supporters' View: Supporters of the idea argue that central banks would not be forced to use up their reserves so quickly by spacing more widely apart the upper and lower limits at which they must intervene on foreign-exchange markets to support their currencies.

As Press Attacks Continue

Other major decisions by the EEC ministers and central bankers, who have now ended two days of discussion:

● To fix 1980 as the deadline for economic and monetary union of the Six.

● To give equal priority to monetary and economic aspects in the transition to full union.

● To list objectives for the first three-year phase.

Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, who presided over the meeting, told a press conference that the group of experts headed by Luxembourg's Premier Pierre Werner would now prepare the goals set for the first period, due to start in January, 1971.

The central bankers committee has been asked to decide whether it should come in the first three-year period, as proposed by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, or in the second stage, he said.



OPENER—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization executive committee, and Mahal Nassar, a member of the PLO at the opening session of the Palestinian National Council at Arab League headquarters in Cairo this weekend.

Israeli Losses Are Heavy In Ambushes by Egypt

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The narrow road runs close to the embankment, and on the other side is a vast salt marsh, so there was no easy escape and no shelter.

Before the Israelis had fought their way out along the road they had lost nine dead and four wounded and another man was missing.

From across the canal the Egyptians laid down a heavy artillery barrage to cover the withdrawal of the Egyptian commando force, which made it back across the canal in motorized rubber boats.

The Israeli Air Force was brought

into action only an hour after the ambush, and it pounded artillery emplacements on the Egyptian side for seven and a half hours.

Even while the air strikes were continuing, at about 6:30 in the evening, a second Israeli patrol was ambushed about 11 miles farther south on the same road, between el-Cap and Tina.

Again the Egyptians caught the Israelis between the embankment and the salt marsh. Four Israelis were killed in that encounter, and one is missing.

This morning Egyptian planes returned to the attack in the northern part of the canal zone, and an Israeli soldier was wounded. An Egyptian plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire, according to the Israeli Air Force spokesman, but was not seen to come down.

The Israeli Air Force also resumed its regular bombing of Egyptian positions on the canal today.

Palestine Ranks Grow as Council Meets in Cairo

CAIRO, May 31 (UPI).—The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)—known for its air hijackings—sent one delegate for the first time to the Palestinian National Council (parliament), which met here today, Palestinian sources said.

Earlier reports said the PFLP, which boycotted previous council meetings, would send eight delegates. But even the presence of one PFLP representative was considered by Palestinian sources an important breakthrough and a step toward Palestinian national unity. Three other minor groups sent delegates to the conference for the first time.

Council chairman Yehia Hanmouda said the council yesterday approved the agenda but added one item to it dealing with the unity of guerrilla organizations: "To pave the way for an upsurge of the Palestinian revolution."

Western Cash To Be Sought By Gromyko

Paris Trip to Urge Investment Funds

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrives here tomorrow to seek Western development capital and French support for a Russian-inspired conference on European security.

French diplomatic sources say Mr. Gromyko may pick up pledges for French investment, but that France still has deep reservations about convening a security conference before more progress has been made on key continental issues.

Prime among these is the question of allied access to Berlin, which the French and their Western partners have chosen as a sort of litmus test for Soviet good will.

French officials have not hidden their disappointment about Soviet intransigence on the Berlin question during four-power talks in the former Reich capital.

Little Encouragement

Nor have the French found much to be encouraged about in the Big Four discussions on the Middle East. These talks, suggested by the French, began last year and are aimed at finding a common basis for projects and cooperation in the Middle East. Here again the Russian position has hardened.

Sources, therefore, expect progress during Mr. Gromyko's five-day visit to be limited to bilateral commercial questions.

The Russians seek investment capital for a large truck-assembly plant and exploitation money for a rich copper deposit near Lake Balkash in central Asia. Both these projects are reportedly too large for French resources, but some feel France might become a major partner in Western consortiums formed to undertake them. Also under negotiation is the French purchase of Soviet natural gas.

The question of Franco-Russian trade will also be on the agenda when Mr. Gromyko sees French Finance Minister Jacques Giscard d'Estaing on Wednesday.

The French, finally showing a surplus in their trade with the Soviet Union, will be trying to increase it.

For all the fanfare that greeted former President Charles de Gaulle's opening to the East in his triumphal tour of Russia in 1966, the results have fallen short of French expectations.

No French-Soviet Romance

France is still No. 6 among Russia's non-Communist trading partners, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's own "Ostpolitik" has diminished France's value in Russian eyes, and French public opinion seems less willing than before to support Gen. de Gaulle's idea of a romance with the Kremlin.

The very reason Gen. de Gaulle looked eastward was to normalize relations on the Continent, to promote the breakup of the blocs and thus create the conditions for French independence.

These aims figured prominently in the Moscow communiqué marking the end of Gen. de Gaulle's visit June 30, 1966: "For France, as for the Soviet Union, the prime objective in this spirit of normalization is the progressive development of relations among all European countries in the respect for the independence of each and non-interference in others' affairs."

Two years and two months later, the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, burning the Gdansk balloon.

Black Panther Wins Reversal

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Charles R. Garry, chief counsel for the Panthers, said he had reached for comment but Mr. Faye Stender, an associate, said that "any defendant in the United States" would have gotten a reversal on the basis of the record in the Newton trial.

Reduced Charge

Mrs. Stender also pointed out that if Mr. Newton is tried again, he can be tried only for simple manslaughter. Voluntary manslaughter or any higher charge would be subjecting Mr. Newton to double jeopardy, she said.

In ruling that the court in Oakland which heard the case had erred, the appeal court said that it was "reasonably probable" that had proper instructions been given the result would have been a decision more favorable to Mr. Newton.

During the trial, Mr. Newton testified that he was unconscious and did not know who shot officer Frey. Doctors testified that the nature of his wound was compatible with that claim.

The appeal court ruled that the trial judge should have informed the jury that if they accepted this testimony, it would constitute a complete defense and would have resulted in a verdict of acquittal.



Brandt's Eastern Policy Assailed at Bonn Rally

BOONN, May 31 (UPI).—The League of Expellees, a right-wing organization representing several million Germans driven out of their German territories in East Europe, staged a large rally against Chancellor Willy Brandt here yesterday.

Nominally, the rally was to oppose the "Eastern policy" of seeking normal relations with the European Communist states pursued by Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic-Liberal government coalition since it took power last October. Police estimated that 10,000 persons attended the rally.

But the main speakers, Herbert Catta, league president, and Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Christian Social Union party leader, quickly turned it into an anti-Brandt demonstration.

Mr. Catta, a native of Silesia, now part of Poland, called on the expellees to resist the government's current political dialogues with Poland and the Soviet Union which are aimed at mutual acknowledgement of frontiers in central Europe.

U.S. Army Surgeons in Saigon Remove Bullet in GI's Heart

SAIGON, May 31 (AP).—U.S. base inside Cambodia about 90 miles north of Saigon, where medical teams have been working since the heart of a 20-year-old American soldier in what they call an operation unprecedented in the Vietnam war.

Pvt. Donald E. Light was reported in good condition Saturday and was able to talk with members of his family by telephone.

"We've never had a case like this before," said Dr. Elias Hanna, cardiac surgeon at the U.S. Army's 3d Field Hospital in Saigon.

There have been cases in which the heart was punctured by fragments, but as far as I know, this is the first time a whole bullet has been removed from the heart.

Usually an AK-47 bullet will shatter the heart. It's a miracle that Don Light is alive. He was hit in the chest about six miles inside Cambodia Tuesday when the bullet hit him in the left shoulder, broke a rib and went through his left lung into his heart.

The bullet made two holes in the heart and came to rest at the bottom of the right ventricle, which pumps blood to the lungs. Pvt. Light was taken to a fire-

Viet Cong's Elusive COSVN Is Still Very Much in Business

By George McArthur

SAIGON, May 31.—When President Nixon ordered American troops into Cambodia four weeks ago he spelled out to the chagrin of some ranking members of the American establishment in Saigon—that a main target would be the legendary Central Office for South Vietnam, the headquarters known by the acronym COSVN, which directs the Communist side of the war.

These officials figured that someone around the President had told him the mention of COSVN would spruce up the Cambodian operation and make it a big dash and consequently perhaps more palatable to the American public.

The officials knew, however, that they would get within striking distance of the headquarters complex, which was even then split up and on the move deeper into the jungles.

"If we could have been really sure of getting COSVN, do you think we would have really waited until now?" one cynical officer said.

Some knowledgeable people here say the Americans have made a few stabs at COSVN, primarily with B-52 bombers. Once a segment of COSVN escaped only six hours ahead of a saturation strike. Through it all, however, COSVN was virtually unscathed, its tanks of radios and radioteletype machines beeping away from first one location and then another.

Still in Business

The present finding seems to be that COSVN is still very much in business and has added the direction of the war in Cambodia to its duties. In addition, it is, on the basis of fragmentary evidence, now planning for a long war in North Vietnam and Cambodia.

While COSVN may have been taken by surprise in a tactical sense on the morning of May 1, when U.S. troops began to pour over the frontier, the Communists were prepared for the eventuality and had ordered the implementation of the "contingency plan" for Cambodia.

The plan started with the seizure April 30 of the town of Attapeu, in southern Laos on the southern end of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, evidently intended to be a major supply portal to northern Cambodia.

Within 17 days the North Vietnamese battalions which had been along the Cambodian border with Vietnam had marched inland to seize most of their goals. These consisted mainly of the major towns in northeast Cambodia, particularly along the Mekong River, and control of the provinces of Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri and Kratie.

Strategic Sanctuary

Although the U.S. and South Vietnamese intervention further south evidently disrupted COSVN's plans for deeper movements, their reaction gave them the "strategic sanctuary" that they felt vital after the loss of the "tactical" sanctuaries along the border.

All of this was more or less predictable. Captured documents indicate that COSVN's political reaction was more complete.

Although three members of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's current cabinet-in-exile are members of the Khmer Rouge, the Communist group that the prince opposed rather effectively while he ruled, they have little strength inside Cambodia. Western intelligence sources put the total Khmer Rouge strength at no more than 3,000.

Captured directives that evidently came from COSVN to lower political echelons in Cambodia indicate that this lack of organized party supporters is left to be the biggest weakness facing the Communists for the moment.

Knowing that the ordinary Cambodian intensely dislikes the order and the violence and vice versa, COSVN documents indirectly admit that the first priority in returning Sihanouk to power is to recruit more Cambodians. Meanwhile, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese cadres are being sent into the countryside with instructions to take control where they can and go along with the Viet Cong and Cambodians. In border provinces, Vietnamese cadres being

Anti-U.S. Rallies in Japan

TOKYO, May 31 (AP).—An estimated 5,000 leftists, mostly college students, staged anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations against Japan today, but no major incidents occurred, police reported. The rallies were protesting against the U.S. forces at their bases in Japan.

Several hundred anti-government Buddhist monks began a 48-hour fast at a pagoda in Saigon to protest the war and alleged religious discrimination by the South Vietnamese authorities.

More than 100 riot policemen armed with tear gas threw up a cordon of barbed wire around the pagoda, apparently to prevent any attempt by the militant monks to break through the cordon.

Informed sources said that several hundred monks of the Thien An Quang sect had also gone on a fast in the former imperial capital of Hue in the north. The An Quang monks are demanding that all parties directly involved in the Vietnam war—North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, North Vietnam and the United States—gently seek a solution to the conflict.

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Genoa-Rome Jet Hijacked

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and stay in Naples. Police kept at a distance. After half an hour the plane took off again. Five hours later, the plane landed in Egypt. There was no panic among the passengers.

Pilot's Account

ROME, May 31 (Reuters).—The pilot of the DC-9 airliner taken to Cairo, Capt. Gino Baldarati, returned today and said of the hijacking: "I tried to put him off the whole idea. He was nervous—his eyes seemed to bulge out of his head. But later, once we were on our way to Egypt, he calmed down. When he left the plane at Cairo, he thanked me and said he would not forget me."

Italy has asked for the suspect's extradition through Interpol, source here said.

Mr. Stellino's doctor told newsmen the student had been under observation for a nervous condition that apparently stemmed from two heart operations.

The Italian state radio said that he recently told police he was responsible for a bank robbery in Genoa, but it was later proved he had nothing to do with it. The radio said Mr. Stellino was "confused" and apparently acted without political motivation.

Colombians Hijacked

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 31 (UPI).—A Colombian Avianca airliner with 42 passengers was hijacked and ordered to fly to Cuba by two armed men today while on a domestic flight from Bogota to Bucaramanga.

The turboprop Avro-748 was scheduled to land briefly at Bucaramanga, 190 miles northeast of Bogota, for refueling.

An Avianca spokesman said the identity of the hijackers was unknown.

Beirut Protests

Israeli Patrols

BEIRUT, May 31 (UPI).—Lebanon accused Israel today of "flagrant violation" of the 1949 armistice agreement by sending continuing patrols across this country's southern border.

This was the first official admission by Lebanon that such crossings were taking place, although the Israelis have, in fact, been coming across daily since Israel's Gen. Mordchai Gur announced last Sunday the new Israeli policy of "policing" the border because the Lebanese Army was unwilling to control Palestinian commandos.

The Lebanese Army is not challenging the Israelis with gunfire. The army is leaving it to the politicians to advertise that this is an international border recognized by Israel in the 1949 armistice. The Israelis maintain that the armistice lapsed at the time of the 1967 war. However the Lebanese did not take any part in that war.

Dubcek Back Home on Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

slovakia's 1968 reformers continued today.

Prague radio commentator Milena Blasova said this morning that the "enemies of socialism" during the 1968 reform era had sought to penetrate to the heart of socialism and make a corridor to Moscow through Czechoslovakia. "Socialism was at stake—Moscow was at stake," she declared.

Mr. Dubcek's arrival in Czechoslovakia coincided with a new attack on him in the party daily Ruc: Pravo.

The paper's editor, Miroslav Moe, accused Mr. Dubcek in an editorial of receiving money from the pre-1968 hard-line regime of Antonin Novotny.

Terms used by the party press to describe Mr. Dubcek now include "hypocrisy, insincerity, narrow-mindedness, irresponsibility, rightist opportunism."

He is said to have used "tactics which finally paralyzed the party, government, economy—the entire state and society."

Mr. Dubcek's supporters have been disturbed by a demand last week from hard-line Communist members of parliament Zdenek Dolnsky for trials against "counter-revolutionary and anti-socialist forces."

Informed sources have said that after an investigation, a party commission has recommended that Mr. Dubcek—whose party membership is at present suspended—should be finally expelled.

Russia, Ethiopia Agree

MOSCOW, May 31 (UPI).—Russia and Ethiopia today agreed for an "unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Indochina," according to a communiqué on the visit to Moscow by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Before attending a lunch, the Secretary of State initiated an agreement on civil aviation between the two countries.

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The Spanish Bases

The American ambassador to Spain, Robert C. Hill, has just unveiled a monument to the first admiral of the United States Navy, David Glasgow Farragut, in Minorca. It is, of course, a recognition of the Minorcan ancestry of the victor of New Orleans and Mobile Bay. But it is also a reminder of a day when naval bases were more a matter of simple real estate deals than high strategy. For Minorca was the headquarters of the American Mediterranean Squadron in the age of sail; sleek black frigates and ponderous ships of the line anchored in Port Mahon's narrow harbor in long intervals between showing the Stars and Stripes in the ports of the middle sea.

Secretary of State Rogers may muse a bit unhappily on the contrast between that simpler time, when drunken tars on rare shore leave constituted the principal diplomatic problems of Port Mahon, and today. For he has left a Spain untriedly disgruntled (albeit for diverse reasons) over the status of American bases in Spain, to return to a homeland which has never been enthusiastic about them, and is more than ever disposed to view foreign outpost with skepticism. And at the same time the options for the Sixth Fleet, and for the air squadrons which complement it, are dwindling, while the only other power in the world which might challenge the American force, the Soviet Union, is moving steadily out beyond the Dardanelles.

While the North Atlantic Alliance stands, the Sixth Fleet will never be homeless. But Arab nationalism to the south and NATO discord to the north have given a particular

importance to Spain. That country, so far as the present government is concerned, wants guarantees—assurances of protection should the presence of American ships and planes draw hostility. This is fair enough, but what assurances can Spain give that there will not be another Libyan revolt, or, worse, another civil war, to cause the abandonment of expensive installations or involvement in prolonged domestic strife?

The most critical aspect of the Mediterranean situation is, naturally, the Israeli-Arab war. A settlement of that struggle would permit the other issues arising along that troubled sea to be approached with less urgency, less martial heat. It is reasonably clear, however, that the Sixth Fleet can no longer be regarded as the policeman of the Mediterranean, to deal with domestic brawls. As for the major strategic problems, including Soviet penetration and the restoration of peace to the Middle East, these are more important to Europe than to the United States. At present, the reduction of the pace of the arms race in the Middle East may depend primarily upon agreement between the Soviet Union and America; the cool detachment of countries whose lifeblood comes through the pipelines and tankers of the Mediterranean littoral must, however, give away to a more pressing concern for their own security and their own vital interests. This is a European matter in the first instance, and a strong and prosperous Continent should be more helpful than in the past in dealing with such issues as the Spanish bases and the role of the Sixth Fleet.

Overtake in Ceylon

Ceylon's prime minister, Dudley Senanayake, went into last week's general election confident that his United National Party would emerge triumphant. His confidence was based on the knowledge that during the past five years he had led his country in a period of peace, economic advance and relative harmony among the varied religious and racial groups that make up Ceylon's population. However, many observers anticipated a close race; and on that prediction there was much talk before the election of a "grand coalition" between the United National Party and its chief opposition group, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

The astonishing result was a totally unexpected tidal wave of anti-government votes that gave Mrs. Bandaranaike and her leftist allies more than two-thirds of the parliamentary seats, while Mr. Senanayake's party won only about 10 percent of the contested places. This outcome represents as staggering a repudiation as any political party in any democratic country has suffered in recent years.

Since the politicians and other observers on the scene had so little inkling of this result, it behooves distant commentators to be cautious in explaining the outcome. But

at least three factors were involved. One was urban resentment at Mr. Senanayake's action in cutting the weekly subsidized ration from four to two pounds. The prime minister's motive for that move was to protect the market price of rice. But the number of farmers grateful for that protection was apparently far smaller than the number of beneficiaries of the subsidized food price who were outraged by what amounted to a forced increase in their cost of living. Apparently the opposition also won most of the youthful voters enfranchised by the decision to lower the voting age to eighteen, a result that may influence the thinking of politicians in many lands.

Beyond that, Mrs. Bandaranaike skillfully exploited popular resentment of Ceylon's existing bureaucratic system. She promised to institute "people's committees" that would pave the way to "participatory democracy." Now that she has won, she has the difficult task of implementing her promises, and meeting the high expectations her campaign apparently aroused among the great majority of the voters. That task will be made harder by Mrs. Bandaranaike's vigorous campaign attacks on the World Bank, an institution whose help Ceylon badly needs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Bitter Homecoming'

With Alexander Dubcek's return to Prague from his ambassador's post in Ankara, ostensibly to visit his sick mother but also to face expulsion from the Czech Communist party, the dismal end of the road looms for the fallen reformist leader.

Dubcek's children were never allowed to join their parents in Turkey, and his wife recently returned home to join them.

Yet, in going back to Prague himself to face his accusers, Dubcek is probably trying to protect his Communist honor even more than his family hostages.

Despite the hideous Stalinist masks that the present leaders of his country have donned, Dubcek still seems to believe in his famous dream of "Communism with a human face."

We salute his courage even if we almost pity him for his faith.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

U.S. Recession

The economic message which President Nixon is going to give to the nation sometime soon will have to be of exceptional content to counterbalance the feelings provoked by the entry of American forces into Cambodia and the skepticism currently expressed as to his control of the economic situation. At the moment, it is healthy enough for one only to expect that the U.S. spending will decrease, that a certain number of insuf-

ficiently financed projects will show down and, consequently, that the money rate will ease somewhat. In these circumstances, the 1969-70 recession would not be too high a price to pay for the U.S. economy. But this change of direction will no doubt be slow.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Ceylon Lurches Left

Ceylon has opted by a landslide majority for what, on the face of it, looks like a big lurch to the left. Mr. Dudley Senanayake's United Nations party has been astonishingly routed. However, the very scale of Mrs. Bandaranaike's victory may, in effect, have a moderating influence on her policies—or such must be the hope.

Much of Mrs. Bandaranaike's program, or at least the one on which her coalition campaigned, is mere left-wing froth of no great significance. Of greater danger are her nationalization proposals and the attitude her government will adopt to foreign investment. Her declaration that the World Bank is an agent of American imperialism is depressingly symptomatic when what Ceylon needs more than anything is the kind of large-scale irrigation projects which the bank is proposing to finance. Restrictions on remission of earnings by foreigners in Ceylon and nationalization of imports and exports, again, are measures which, ineptly applied, could quickly bring economic disaster.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 1, 1895

LUBECK, Ger.—The laying of the foundation stone at Lubeck of the canal which is to connect the Elbe with the Trave, and thus to establish a new communication between the North Sea and the Baltic took place today amid much public rejoicing. The burgomaster, alluding to the Stecknitz-Trave Canal, pointed out that it was the oldest in Europe, having been constructed 500 years ago. A banquet took place and the city was lavishly decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1920

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Several arrests were made here today by policewomen, expressly commissioned to safeguard the morals of this resort. The offenders in each case were very abbreviated silk, one-piece bathing-suits, of which the skirts stopped four inches above the knees. One beautiful prisoner, not content with bare legs, had placed a "beauty window" in her bodice. The policewomen were all middle aged and attired in blue serge uniforms. They were constantly on the alert.



Amherst, Mass.: Memorial Day—1970

'We Don't Know Where They Are'

By James Reston

AMHERST, Mass.—Memorial Day seems to have a little more meaning here in the little New England village with their gleaming white spires and air of peace and learning, but even here the paradox of human suffering is unavoidable.

For while men pray for peace, the fact is that nobody has even the vaguest idea even in the university communities of how many lives are now being lost in the wars, rebellions, insurrections, and other violent conflicts of the human race.

Even in those parts of the world where men profess to believe that every human life is precious if not immortal, there are no reliable estimates. Most nations do not even count their dead. The United Nations cannot make even the wildest guess at the carnage, and few intelligent people are informed about the number of wars and other uprisings now taking place within or between the nations.

"At a conservative estimate," says Geoffrey Kemp of the arms control project at MIT, "about one quarter of the sovereign states on planet earth were engaged in inter- or intra-state conflict involving the use of regular armed forces as the 1970s began."

"Add to this impressive figure those states that have used military power either to enforce or to protect their interests over the past decade and those that are preparing for highly probable conflict in the near future, and the total number of countries rises to over 70 or more than half the sovereign states in the world."

Kemp guesses that as many as 700,000 people have been killed in the internal wars of China in the last decade, 500,000 in the Indonesian massacres and 250,000 in the Nigeria-Biafra civil war.

The official U.S. figures on the

Vietnam war are even worse: 42,265 Americans killed, 107,579 South Vietnamese, and 645,209 enemy troops. There are no figures on the civilian dead.

With Indifference

The surprising thing about these appalling tragedies is not that there are so many anti-war demonstrations, but that such human slaughter is accepted with such indifference.

The Pentagon is still talking about the "kill-ratio" in Vietnam and the "body count" of the enemy. And even articles like this on the war casualties are now widely regarded as unfair propaganda against the Nixon administration.

What are we to make of all this amid all the prayers for peace? It is fairly clear that the alarming spread of wars all over the world today is not part of the conscious thoughts of most human beings. Nor is it widely realized that most of these conflicts are taking place in the new and poor nations with military arms sold to them by the advanced industrial nations.

Also, there seems to be no connection between the facts of human tragedy and comprehension of the facts. Even when the figures are fairly reliable, the greater the death toll, it seems, the smaller the understanding of what is happening.

The usual thing to say about this sort of thing is that even thoughtful and compassionate people get out of their minds even the most monstrous human tragedies when they feel helpless to do anything about them. But this cannot be the whole explanation of so much tolerance of so much pointless killing.

With the decline of religious

faith, there has already come a decline in the belief in the sanctity of human life. Without this essentially religious view that each human being is a unique and precious symbol of some kind of divine order, it is easier to regard the universe as merely a great machine, pointlessly grinding its way toward ultimate stagnation and death.

The young war protesters may not be any more religious than their fathers, but they were protesting here at the commencement of the University of Massachusetts, primarily because they wanted to make clear the difference between the ideal of American life and the actual reality.

In any event, we are not likely to get control of the arms trade and war so long as the monstrous waste of human life is tolerated. We cannot even decorate the graves of the dead this Memorial Day, for we don't even know where most of them are.

The Russians never want to

The Arrogance of Ignorance

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Just one month ago the President announced that American ground forces had been ordered into Cambodia. At that time I wrote: "If Nixon can so easily unleash the sanctuaries outside Vietnam without dangerous escalation or confrontations elsewhere, he will ultimately emerge triumphant at home as well as abroad. Nothing succeeds like success. But if he fails, nothing fails like failure."

It is too soon to assay this move but, half-way to the June 30 terminal date, it seems that from an Indonesian battlefield viewpoint the President's decision was sound, but from an internal American viewpoint unsound. Hanoi aims its most crucial thrust at American public opinion rather than territorial South Vietnam. Nixon's personal problem therefore has been at home, not abroad.

Outside the United States there is little fevered contention that Cambodia was an Asiatic Belgium whose independence was violated by Uncle Sam. Even the French, who remember that 40,000 Communist Vietnamese were based in Cambodian safe havens. Public opinion has exonerated the American move in line with fundamental disapproval of the entire war but President Georges Pompidou hasn't allowed his ministers to go overboard publicly.

China has shown circumspection. Chou En-lai said his people would be "modest and prudent and guard against arrogance." Prince Sihanouk, head of the pro-Communist Laotians, paid tribute in China's "disinterested" support, "both morally and materially."

Likewise, Moscow has decided to adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Premier Alexei Kosygin reportedly listened sympathetically to Prince Sihanouk's complaints but advised him to do nothing until the Indochina war is over.

K.S. Karol wrote in the British New Statesman on May 22: "The Russians obviously saw the Cambodian coup as something irreversible, like the military push in Indonesia five years ago." One might append to these comments that of The London Economist's "Foreign Report":

"Although men like Senator Fulbright and Senator Kennedy have predictably denounced the Cambodian operation as a folly and a failure, the Russian leaders seem to take a different view. They fear that the operations will be all too successful (from the Americans' standpoint) and be a turning-point in the Indochina war. The Russians never want to

occupied in the six-day war return for a negotiated settlement.

Such a move is particularly important for the Arab countries. President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the more moderate lead especially, should at least have clear opportunity to go for a post settlement. So should the Arab world. The French, too, began to woo back the good opinion of the many persons in Western democracies who have been turned off by Israeli intransigence.

Finally, and perhaps most important, there is the matter of opinion in Israel. The right-wing extremists, the government of Prime Minister Golda Meir not going down well with younger people. The frenetic nationalism of the elders is displaced by another element of the Jewish tradition—the sense of moral behavior. Many of the young far from wanting to die for Israel, feel a more serious effort must be made to meet their grievances.

If this country is to survive it is to maintain its dynamism, progress, attention must be paid to that feeling. The vital is that the Jews, who have a religion of justice in so many corners of the world, also here in Israel.

clear opportunity

If that is the case, then there are two actions that should be taken to ease the danger. First, there is a need to keep Israel supplied with aircraft. If "Cool Hand" Moshe is to keep playing at the brink he will need more of the Phantom and Skyhawk.

Israel has had on request from the United States for months now.

Secondly, there will have to be some more give on the Israeli diplomatic position—perhaps a discreet acceptance of the principle enunciated by Secretary of State Rogers that Israel will withdraw from most of the lands occupied in 1967.

There have been high-level warnings from President Nixon

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Yugoslavia (air)	\$18.00	\$36.00	\$54.00	\$72.00	\$90.00

John Gunther Is Dead at 68; Best-Selling 'Inside' Author

By Alvin Krebs

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI)—John Gunther, author of the best-selling "Inside" books, which were read around the world more than 90 languages, died Friday after a short illness, was 68.

A spokesman at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center said a writer had arrived there a week ago. The cause of his death was not immediately announced. Mr. Gunther, who lived in New York, was survived by his second wife, Jane, and his adopted son, Nicholas.

For more than 30 years, Mr. Gunther was looked to by a stay-at-home public for his lively, informed descriptions of the world at large. He traveled more miles than most reporters, wrote more books and sold more copies than any other journalist of his time.



John Gunther

Ex-Sen. Johnson, Former Governor, Dies in Denver

DENVER, May 31 (UPI)—Former Sen. Edwin C. (Big Ed) Johnson, 85, a Democrat, died here today.

Mr. Johnson, who served two terms as governor of Colorado, was elected to the Senate and served from 1957 to 1965, died here today.

Mr. Johnson, who served two terms as governor of Colorado, was elected to the Senate and served from 1957 to 1965, died here today.

Mr. Johnson, who served two terms as governor of Colorado, was elected to the Senate and served from 1957 to 1965, died here today.

Mr. H. H. Atwood, 71, who played the piano for James A. Edison for the world's longest photograph record, died here today.

Mr. Atwood, who lived in a small home here since 1954, made a historic recording for Edison, in 1917 when he was Miss Harriet Hadden, a music teacher.

Mr. Atwood, who lived in a small home here since 1954, made a historic recording for Edison, in 1917 when he was Miss Harriet Hadden, a music teacher.

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Terry Sawchuk

Sawchuk Dies, Called Best Hockey Goalie

Injury, 3 Operations Precede Death at 40

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Terry Sawchuk, 40, considered by many the greatest hockey goalie of all time, died this morning of a heart attack following extensive abdominal surgery.

Mr. Sawchuk, who played last season with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League as a reserve goalie, was hospitalized at Long Beach, N.Y., Memorial Hospital on April 29 when he suffered an abdominal injury. Police said that he had been "horseplay" with teammate Ron Stewart on the lawn of their rented house in Long Beach.

Mr. Sawchuk underwent surgery to remove his gall bladder and a second operation for complications. He was transferred to New York Hospital yesterday and underwent a third operation for further complications early this morning.

The 21-year NHL veteran, who is the league's all-time shutout leader with 102, played in only eight regular season games last season, starting six. He allowed 20 goals and had one shutout.

He started one playoff game against Boston and played about 45 seconds in another, his final appearance.

Mr. Sawchuk was a four-time winner of the Vezina Trophy, which goes each season to the goalie who allows the fewest goals. He made the all-star team seven times.

He was NHL rookie of the year in 1950-51 with the Detroit Red Wings, with whom he played most of his 14-season career. He also played on the Boston Bruins, Toronto drafted him in 1964 and he played three years with the Maple Leafs and with Los Angeles in the NHL's first expansion draft in 1967.

Music in Italy—Two-Month Florence Festival Takes a New Lease on Life

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 31.—A triple bill Friday night and a double bill on Saturday have brought the Maggio Musicale, Florence's two-month-long festival, to the halfway point. The two rich programs also represent the high point of this thirty-third edition of the Maggio. Milhaud's "Trois Opéras Miroirs," Sanguet's "La Voyante" and the ballet "Relache," by Satie, Poulenc, and René Clair, made up an exhilarating evening. The other evening, with two masterpieces, both rarely performed: the Stravinsky-Gide "Perséphone" and Ravel and Colette's "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges."

The amazing thing is that all of these works were first presented within a decade, between 1925 and 1935—the peak of the "between world wars" period to which this year's festival is devoted. What a period that was! The Monte-Carlo opera was creating new works all the time (such as the Ravel), ballet companies were constantly discovering talent and putting it to work, and the tradition of private support of the arts had not died (the Sanguet piece was written for the Noailles private theater at Hyères).

Roman Vlad, the new artistic director of the Maggio and of Florence's Teatro Comunale, must be congratulated, first of all, for having conceived this "thematic" festival, bringing back to the public's attention not just a scattered series of compositions, but reviving a whole period that especially the younger members of the audience may have only hazy notions about. In the interest of this presentation, he called on a group of excellent collaborators, beginning with René Clair himself, who supervised—and obviously inspired—Friday night's program, which was conducted by another protagonist of the period, Henri Sanguet himself. The sets and costumes of Jacques Dupont, brilliantly evocative of the world of Bette, add-

Pompidou Calls Violence Peril To the Quality of French Life

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 31 (NYT)—President Georges Pompidou said yesterday that the quality of French life is threatened by violence that is spreading everywhere, by terrorism and by drugs.

Mr. Pompidou made his strong statement after it was made known here that someone had tried to burn down the country house of a magistrate who had interrogated Maoist dissenters.

The president spoke at French Mother's Day ceremonies in the Elysée Palace.

"The state must oppose this climate of violence and drugs," he said. "This is a policy which will be continued."

With these words, the president stressed his support for his interior minister's efforts to crush Maoist dissent.

2 Days of Riots
Maoist youths staged two days of riots in Paris last week, leaving scores of policemen wounded as well as scores of rioters and causing extensive property damage.

The fire was set in a house occupied by an examining magistrate, Michel Leloir, who had in the past handled cases involving ultra-left dissenters. Several gallons of gasoline had been spilled outside the door of the magistrate's home in Fontenay-aux-Roses, just outside Paris. He, his wife and three daughters suffered burns in the fire, which also damaged his house.

Expressing the anxiety that prevails in many French quarters today, the judge said flatly that he thought the unknown assailant or assailants had meant to burn him alive. There was no direct evidence that Maoists were involved.

Pursuing its "get tough" policy, the government proceeded with the prosecution of two dozen of the more than 800 persons who were picked up during the disorders.

Geismar Hunted
The Interior Ministry pushed on meanwhile with its search for Alain Geismar, the head of the Proletarian Left, the Maoist group whose banning last week touched off the riots.

A warrant for Mr. Geismar's arrest was issued in Paris last night charging him with provoking violence against the police.

French border police were alerted to be on the lookout for Mr. Geismar, 32, who works as an instructor of physics at Paris University's School of Science.

The student left is splintered into more than a dozen factions that differ along various lines, notably on the issue of the Arab-Israeli struggle. The more militant



Pedro Eugenio Aramburu

Argentine Cabinet Studies Kidnapping of Ex-President

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (Reuters)—The Argentine cabinet today considered a demand for the release of political prisoners believed to have come from an extreme rightist group which claims to be holding former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

The 65-year-old retired lieutenant general was abducted from his Buenos Aires home Friday by men dressed as army officers. Various groups have since claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Former navy captain Aldo Marchesi, federal police chief during the 30-month rule of Gen. Aramburu from 1955 to 1958, said last night that the government had been given 48 hours to meet the kidnappers' demands.

He told reporters the demands were made in a letter found on the altar of the Church of St. Ignace Loyola, two blocks from where the cabinet was meeting today in the government palace of President Juan Carlos Onganía.

Government spokesman Col. Luis Martinez Frenkel today met Gen. Marchesi, head of the political police, and said all available information on the case would go before the cabinet.

But he said nothing about the letter. Capt. Molinari alleges the government received, listing the prisoners to be exchanged for Mr. Aramburu. Gen. Molinari did not disclose the names, but said he believed the letter to be authentic.

Gen. Molinari said the political prisoners included some captured by troops at a guerrilla camp near the town of Tucuman, in northern Tucuman Province, last year.

Unconfirmed reports said the letter was signed by a right-extremist group calling itself the "Tacuara Military Command."

Meanwhile, thousands of police

Pope Announces 10% Increase In Pay for Vatican Employees

VATICAN CITY, May 31 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI announced yesterday a 10 percent pay increase for Vatican employees. Today, the Vatican said that about 3,100 employees and 900 pensioners, but not cardinals, would benefit from the increase.

It denied reports that 7,000 persons were covered by the pay increase, the second granted by the Pope in 17 months.

It also denied that the raises applied to cardinals, who, it said, now receive \$1,056 a month. It also denied that cardinals were given free cars, chauffeurs or other fringe benefits.

The Vatican issued the statement, it said, to clear up misunderstandings following the announcement of the increase. Vatican officials said that the raises were financed by the sale of real estate and stocks valued at more than \$1 million.

The Pope also ordered the increases pegged to the Italian cost of living and created a labor ministry to deal with employees' grievances.

The statement said that a little more than 4,000 persons benefited from the pay and pension increases, including about 2,300 lay workers in the 108.7-acre city-state.

The Pope did not benefit from the pay raise, since he has no fixed salary.

De Gaulle Said Planning June Visit to Spain

PARIS, May 31 (Reuters)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle plans to take a brief holiday in Spain during June, usually reliable sources said here.

[Europa Press news agency reported in Madrid that the De Gaulles will stay from June 4 at Camboles national inn, ten miles from Pinedera, in Galicia, northwestern Spain, the AP reported.]

The general has remained in seclusion at his country home in eastern France for most of the time since he stepped down from the French presidency on April 28, 1969.

He has made only one trip abroad since that time, for a holiday in Ireland last June.

The general's aides declined to confirm or deny his reported holiday plans, but reliable sources said he apparently intended to be out of France once again on the symbolic date of June 18 anniversary of his historic 1940 appeal from London for continued French resistance in World War II.

Quake Hits Lima; Richter Scale 7.5

LIMA, Peru, May 31 (UPI)—A strong earthquake struck Lima this afternoon with a series of tremors that lasted almost two minutes, causing damage to several large downtown office buildings.

Police could not immediately assess the number of casualties. [In Washington, the National Earthquake Information Center said a preliminary reading showed the quake's magnitude as 7.5 on the Richter scale.]

Erasmus Prize Won By West German

ROTTERDAM, May 31 (AP)—Prof. Hans Scharoun, 76, was awarded the 1970 Erasmus Prize here yesterday.

The \$28,000 prize was presented to the West German architect by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

The Erasmus Prize is awarded annually to a European who distinguishes himself in a cultural, social or scientific field.

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Cambodia Stalls Vietnamization

U.S. Sinks Deeper in Asian Bog

"O mouse, do you know the way out of this pool? I am very tired of swimming about here, O mouse!" — Alice in Wonderland.

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON.—If the mouse knows, he isn't saying. After a month of foraging in Cambodia, after a year of Vietnamization and 16 months after Richard Nixon took office promising the end of the war, the United States is still swimming about in Indochina.

The end may be in sight in presidential speeches but it isn't in sight from here. The Cambodian adventure has reopened the breach between the image of the war

one gets by looking at it in Vietnam and the image conveyed by speeches from Washington.

While President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird imply that the Cambodian incursions will accelerate American withdrawal and insure the success of Vietnamization, the men most directly responsible for conducting the war in Vietnam refuse to make any such predictions.

Radical Change

From here, the fall of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia seems to have changed the Indochina situation radically. The ability to control events on this peninsula—which has

never been great—seems less than ever.

On April 30, the President said that attacks against the Cambodian sanctuaries were necessary "to guarantee the continued success of our withdrawal and Vietnamization programs." He added that the enemy was "concentrating his main forces in these sanctuaries where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces and those of South Vietnam."

That concentration of enemy troops did not exist.

This is one of those small errors of fact that have recurred throughout the war in Vietnam, disturbing the basic contention that the sanctuaries had to be attacked to allow

withdrawal and Vietnamization to continue successfully.

What Mr. Nixon was saying, in effect, was that earlier boasts about Vietnamization had been hollow. Vietnamization could not actually work as long as the Cambodian sanctuaries were there, and they had been there long before Prince Sihanouk was overthrown on March 18.

Optimistic Signs

There have been some signs, observers here seemed to agree, which could spur optimism in supporters of the U.S. program:

• The government has established a dominant physical presence in all of the urban areas and in most of the countryside, including the crucial Mekong Delta, the area around Saigon and heavily populated coastal region in the North.

• Most of the remaining enemy main force units, primarily Northern, have been forced to stick close to their sanctuaries. They have been relatively immobile. Their sanctuaries were invulnerable, but not too dangerous unless the Communists could move out of them.

• Without its local military forces, the Viet Cong's political organization has been weakened, at least ostensibly. People in the countryside are, therefore, less conscious of the Viet Cong's presence, while government programs have made them more conscious of the Saigon regime.

• Apparent rural prosperity also has helped the government. Economists say the prosperity is false, based entirely on American dollars. But it is real to the farmer who can buy a radio, a motorbike or a tractor.

• And President Nguyen Van Thieu, with the army, has established unprecedented political stability for wartime Vietnam. The chaos of the 1963-66 period has been succeeded by a remarkable calm, relatively speaking.

But if those generally optimistic assertions were widely accepted here, so were a number of doubts and questions that put any optimistic conclusions in jeopardy. The fundamental reservation must be that none of these favorable factors can be counted on in the long term. The Viet Cong has demonstrated an ability to revive their organization and all the Saigon government's apparent strengths seem to be based on slender reeds.

Vietnamization Factors

The future of Vietnamization has seemed to depend on these questions: Could the South Vietnamese officer corps



SMOKE OF BATTLE—Smoke rises in front of a tank of the U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment after a rocket-propelled grenade went off in front of it during a search of a bunker complex at Snoul, Cambodia.

Hanoi May Choose 1 of 3 Options

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON (WP).—The Nixon administration, convinced it has won a great victory in Cambodia, now awaits a Hanoi choice among three options believed open to the North Vietnamese.

Officials here see Hanoi as undecided, with massive pressures on the North Vietnamese Politburo from the Soviet Union and China.

The choice, however, will be Hanoi's and which way the decision goes will affect the future of the Indochina war and how long the United States will remain in South Vietnam, it is felt here.

This is the range of choices officials here believe are facing the North Vietnamese:

• As thought to be urged by Peking, decide to rebuild sanctuaries in Cambodia, to the northeast if not in the old locations, to continue protracted low-level war against the United States and South Vietnam.

But South Vietnam has served notice it will continue to fight inside Cambodia and President Nixon has left open the option to give air and logistic support though not to use American troops again. A Hanoi choice of this option could keep fighting in Cambodia and impair their ability to fight in South Vietnam.

• As thought to be urged by Moscow, try to stabilize the military situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam and couple this with some form of negotiations, perhaps at an Indochina conference.

While the Communists always have kept open the negotiating option, they have indicated fear that once serious talks began their military morale

would sag amid a general belief they had lost the war.

• Concentrate forces in north-east Cambodia, out of reach of all but American strategic bombing, avoid negotiations and wait for a favorable break such as a crisis in Saigon, collapse of the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh or domestic pressures in Washington to pull out all American troops.

But this could permit Mr. Nixon to accelerate troop withdrawals this fall, help him in the November congressional elections to counter anti-war sentiment and allow him to keep enough forces in South Vietnam to help Saigon keep increasing its area of control.

Probably the majority view here is that Hanoi's choice will be something like this last option. For one reason, the Communists avoid negotiations from a position of weakness and the Cambodian affair has weakened their military posture.

Dangling Proposition

The rival Moscow and Peking positions are no secret. Jacob Malik, the Soviet envoy at the United Nations, first floated the negotiating idea on April 16 when he proposed a "new Geneva conference" after the French on April 1 had called for new negotiations.

The belief here is that Moscow, after Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ouster on March 18, had urged Hanoi to turn to negotiations and that Mr. Malik's remarks were aimed at North Vietnamese Communist party boss Le Duan, who then was about to leave Hanoi, via Peking, for Moscow.

On April 19 Le Duan arrived in Moscow and Mr. Malik, in New York, backtracked by

saying that convening a conference "would be unrealistic at the present time." He did not foreclose the option, however, and Moscow still has not done so.

At this point Mr. Nixon was preparing his April 20 speech. Aware of the Moscow-Peking tug-of-war involving Le Duan and Hanoi, Mr. Nixon sought to give Moscow an assist. He announced a further withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. troops, he expressed "interest" in the initial Malik statement and he changed a key part of his Vietnam negotiation position.

He said that "a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam. We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We are flexible—we have offered nothing on a take-it-or-leave-it basis."

Offer of a Deal

Gone was the old call for South Vietnamese elections with Communist participation. Mr. Nixon, in effect, was offering to strike a deal, the furthest he has gone in that direction.

Le Duan subsequently shuttled between Moscow and Peking, finally returning to Hanoi on May 13. Recently, Prince Sihanouk has been visiting Hanoi, called there presumably as part of the North Vietnamese effort to decide what option to approve for the next phase of the Indochina war.

The uncertainties of the war remain immense. But, as the Nixon administration sees it today, the problem of what to do next is far more difficult for Hanoi than for Washington.

become effective? Could the local militia assure local security? Could the army survive without the American props that now support it at every level?

Could official corruption be controlled or regularized? Could the woefully weak civil administration be improved? Could economic chaos be avoided? Could non-Communists ever compete with the political organizing skill of the Viet Cong? And finally, could South Vietnam ever cope with enemy forces in the northern half of the country, where the Communists have much more secure sanctuaries and a better tactical position than in the South?

The offensive into Cambodia seems unlikely to help answer questions about the long-term prospects for Vietnamization. By further weakening the Communists' tactical position, however, the offensive should make the situation on the ground in South Vietnam better for the United States.

But for reasons over which the Nixon administration had only slight control, the entire Indochina situation has changed dramatically in the last several months.

Before this change, the United States had what seemed to be a fair chance of escaping more or less honorably from Indochina if it could cope with the situation in South Vietnam.

The war in Laos seemed stalemated, albeit precariously. Cambodia's neutrality under Prince Sihanouk, though favorable for the Vietnamese Communists, seemed to assure stability in that country for the foreseeable future. So the United States just might have escaped from Indochina leaving Indochina intact, at least for a reasonable time.

Stronger Position

But no longer. The situation in Laos looks more precarious than ever. The Communists are in a stronger position, especially after their recent offensive in southern Laos. Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government faces a gloomy future.

More important, the pretenses of Cambodian stability is gone. Cambodia has become an active battlefield.

In the first days after the March 18 coup, there might have been a chance for Premier Lon Nol to negotiate a modus vivendi with the North Vietnamese. But instead, he threw down the gauntlet. The North Vietnamese responded in kind.

The new government in Cambodia is weak, uncertain and apparently ineffectual. The same adjectives would flatter the Cambodian army. In its shambles and its lack of control, the rubber industry, which provides almost all of Cambodia's exports, has been severely disrupted.

Moreover, regardless of presidential rhetoric, it seems impossible not to interpret the offensive into Cambodia as a signal to Hanoi that the United States will not allow Cambodia to fall. Such a signal must have seemed unavoidable in Washington: If 50,000 dead in Vietnam were not to be written off as a bad job, if one defends the Vietnam war for its stated purpose, to assure self-determination in South Vietnam, or for its cold-war purpose, to stop the advance of Communism in Asia, the reaction to Cambodia must be the same: Cambodia must be saved.

But in the long run, barring a re-creation of the American presence in Vietnam, there appears no way Americans can prevent Communism (or pro-Communists under Prince Sihanouk) from taking over Cambodia.

American Dream

There is no foreseeable way that the storm can be calmed, unless North Vietnam abandons its Indochina campaign. That, of course, always has been the dream of American

officials. Someday, the United States believed or hoped, the men in Hanoi would have to cry uncle. One can hear that talk again. They've overestimated themselves, according to the new version of the old line. They can't fight on three fronts in the rainy season after losing their supplies, with hostile forces on all sides.

Perhaps this time it is true but the small bits of evidence available suggest the contrary. Skeptical Westerners very recently in Hanoi were impressed by the apparent high morale and resiliency of the leadership. According to one, the morale of the masses apparently has risen lately because the government has cut prices and ended rationing of many consumer goods.

In the field, the Communists show every sign of having the patience to carry on the war. In Cambodia, according to U.S. intelligence and captured documents, they are beginning the long, difficult task of building

an indigenous revolutionary movement.

Surely the North Vietnamese have grave supply problems but they already have secured a new infiltration route, by way of the Sekong and Mekong Rivers into southeast Cambodia, which could be extended to their forces in southern South Vietnam.

Dancing in Hanoi

And if it is true, as President Lyndon B. Johnson and President Nixon have said, that North Vietnam is counting on American opponents of the war to win their victories, the men in Hanoi must be dancing the North Vietnamese version of a jig. Perhaps something resembling the present picture was inevitable. Some old Indochina hands long have criticized American policy as shortsighted because it failed to face the entire Indochina problem.

The United States has devoted its attention to South Vietnam, these critics have said,

hoping that the Communists would do the same, thus localizing the problem. The criticism is difficult to dispute.

Three months ago, that alone would have been very good news in Washington. But now one must wonder if the orderly withdrawal of Americans from South Vietnam will be seen, a year or two from now, as a very significant achievement.

When Alice fell into the pool of her own tears, she cried to the mouse to help her get out. But the mouse demurred. After a time and some conversation she decided to solve the problem by herself. "Alice led the way and the whole party swam to the shore."

Congressman Speaks Frankly in Paris

U.S. War Critic Seeks French View

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 31.—"France is giving us damn good advice on Vietnam and we should listen to it more. The British and Germans do us no favors by encouraging us in Vietnam. Encouragement to a self-destructive course is not good advice."

These were the sentiments of a young Republican congressman who was a member of a group of nine congressmen who spent last week in France conferring with French leaders. He is a congressman who has come under heavy White House pressure to get behind the President's war efforts.

Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr., 32, of Michigan, said that he felt the members of his bi-partisan group had been influenced by the exchange with the French. "France is the country that can be most helpful to us on Vietnam," he said, "because France was over the same course in Algeria. They have a very realist view."

The congressional delegation met with Defense Minister Michel Debré and in the absence of Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann with Deputy Foreign Minister Jean de Lippkowski.

French Points

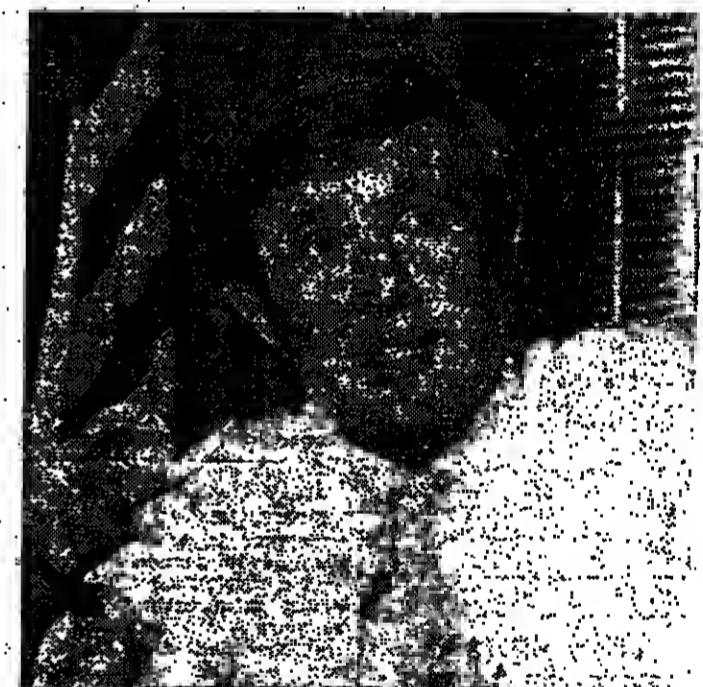
Several points were impressed on the congressmen by the two ministers:

• That despite the French withdrawal from the integrated NATO military command, France was not neutral, but remained a Western power acting with "an independent Western point of view."

• That France's criticism of the U.S. war effort in Indochina was in the spirit of a "friendly duty," but that France did not intend to allow the war to strain Franco-American relations as it did from 1965 to 1968.

• That the French thought it in the Western interest that France retain close ties in certain critical areas such as Indochina and North Africa.

Rep. Riegle said that the French told the congressmen that France was "very concerned" about Cambodia. The French said that, while the deposed Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk "wasn't perfect," he nevertheless had represented the kind of neutrality that eventually might have been obtained for all of Indochina.



Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr., R, Mich.

to pull out of Algeria, because there were a million Frenchmen living there," he said. "But France digested that difficult decision and is better off for it today, both internally and internationally."

He said that Gen. de Gaulle's difficulties with the French military were similar to Washington's. "The French military didn't want to go to just like our doesn't."

Pressures Fail

Rep. Riegle said that despite the "tremendous pressure" applied by the White House to Vietnam opponents, the Cooper-Church amendment now being debated in the Senate, which would cut off military funds if American troops were not out of Cambodia by July 1—now had the votes to pass.

In the House, he said, 99 signatures had been collected on a bi-partisan proposal demanding withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by mid-1971. A similar document in the Senate, the Hatfield-McGovern proposal, already has 39 signatures.

Rep. Riegle, who represents the Flint district, admits that his political position has been hurt by his anti-war stance. He is seeking re-election this year and is most worried about the primary. He feels that he could win the general election with no difficulty—but risks being knocked off by a GOP hawk in the primary.

He was named one of the top 100 outstanding young men in the nation in 1967 by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Republican Enmity

He said that his position on the war had earned him the enmity of many fellow Republicans. But he felt the war was "destroying" the country, he said.

"The United States is coming apart at the seams and the war is a major factor," he said. "There is nothing President Nixon could do to strengthen his own hand more than end the war."

Rep. Riegle tended to dismiss a recent poll that showed that 50 percent of the U.S. population supported the Cambodia invasion. "Congressional mail," he said, "is running five-to-one against the invasion." He said that the two age groups the war was most opposed were the very young and the very old.

"The following congressmen are being opposed by a lot of Republicans as being opposed to the President. I don't think I am. I was opposed to the war under Johnson and I am under Nixon. I think Nixon is wrong."

The following congressmen made the trip to France: Rep. Edward Blaker, R., Pa.; Rep. Philip Burton, D., Calif.; Rep. Robert Mathias, R., Calif.; Rep. Thomas R. Luken, R., Ohio; Rep. Donald Lukens, R., Ohio; Rep. Philip Ruppe, R., Mich.; Rep. Williamson Stuckey, D., Ga.; and Rep. Riegle.

They were returning the visit of 14 young French National Assembly men to the United States last year. They were the guests of the French deputies and each visited his host's home district.

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Not Just Whistling 'Dixie'

For George Wallace, 72 Begins Tuesday

By William Greider

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (WP).—The people who know George Wallace best, the politicians who have been scarred by him in a decade of Alabama politics, have deep faith in the ability of his ego.

They expect him to continue his assault for national political power regardless of whether he wins or loses in Tuesday's gubernatorial election.

At this point, either outcome would be a victory for the Wallace movement staff, which is expected to keep out Wallace himself from the faithful for \$12 million.

The former governor will keep making speeches wherever a friendly assembly will be a presence. He will be a presence at the annual convention of the Democratic party in Miami.

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South might also carry North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida—which perhaps would produce the electoral stalemate he needs to bargain nationally.

For many months after 1968, that threat seemed real enough (witness the initial urgency in Congress to reform the Electoral College system). The national public-opinion polls have consistently found that Mr. Wallace retains the support of 10 to 12 percent of the voters, only slightly less than his 1968 strength.

But the Alabama election, regardless of who wins on Tuesday, suggests a different message—that the Republican administration in Washington has made a successful job in defusing the Wallace challenge, at least for the present. That opinion became more widely held after Mr. Wallace finished second in the May 5 primary behind Alabama's incumbent governor, Albert Brewer.

On the simplest level, Mr. Wallace will face great organizational handicaps in mounting another presidential campaign if he loses the governor's office. Even if he wins, a close finish with Mr. Brewer, his former protégé, will hurt some.

With Mr. Wallace's star dimmed, Republicans expect they can carry his five states in 1972 and, at the moment, many Democratic politicians agree. The success of that strategy, however, will depend on the results of the next election. It would not force Republicans necessarily to swing leftward, as Mr. Wallace claims. But it would be a clear signal that—on a regional level, at least—the Southern strategy is working.

The success of that strategy and the Republican efforts to candidiate the South are reflected in the kind of campaign which Mr. Wallace has been forced to mount in his run for governor.

Target Is Missing

He has been plainly uncomfortable. There is still plenty of hostility toward Washington but, without Lyndon Johnson or Hubert Humphrey as the opposition, Mr. Wallace has not been able to select a credible villain.

President Nixon is too popular to attack and Mr. Wallace's combative style goes limp without a good target. With uncharacteristic meekness, he told a television audience the other night: "I would like to see Mr. Nixon become a highly successful President more than anything I can think of."

Republicans may also find satisfaction in Democratic Gov. Brewer's strong performance as a candidate, even if he loses. Alabama's Republican party remains weak and divided, but Mr. Brewer's button-down style is the same sort of approach that Republicans have used to attack Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace has been forced to concentrate on his region, where he got 54 percent of the vote in 1968. He would be that untested campaigning in the

World War II, became one of the best-known state legislators in the U.S.

He was leader of the California State Assembly from 1961 to 1968, when the Republicans gained a slim majority, leaving him as Democratic minority leader.

Public opinion polls give Mr. Unruh a wide lead over Mr. Yorty. Mr. Unruh says state problems must be pushed aside until the war in Indochina is ended.

In the contest for the Senate seat, the present Republican candidate, George Murphy, a former movie star who seeks reelection, is opposed by industrialist Nixon Simon, a noted art collector. Mr. Simon built up a company selling canned tomatoes, other processed foods and soft drinks into a billion-dollar corporation.

Three Democrats

On the Democratic side, there are three candidates for the Senate seat.

Two incumbent congressmen, Johnny Tunney and George Brown Jr. are in a race with a Los Angeles County councilman, Kenneth Hahn.

A CHOICE—Banners strung across the Via del Babuino in downtown Rome urge voters in the June 7 regional elections to go Liberal, Socialist, Communist, or Christian Democrat.

Reds Step Up Vote Drive in 3 Italian Regions

By Louis B. Fleming

Bologna—There is a new intensity and suspense in the final week of the regional election campaign here in the "Red Belt" of Italy because of hints that the Communists may not be doing as well as expected.

Reports indicate that the Christian Democrats, the nation's largest party, and the Communists, the second largest, are pumping unusually large sums of money into the campaign.

So the selection of the councils to control the three regions where Communist power is centered has become a test of strength with national implications.

The odds still favor Communist victories in Emilia-Romagna and Umbria. But an upset could occur in Tuscany that would embolden Communist hopes of making the three regions a showcase for a government of the left as opposed to the center-left coalition that has governed the nation for six years.

Regional Opportunity

A total of 15 new regions will be created in the voting Sunday, bringing to 20 the regional divisions of the country. There also will be elections in most of the provinces and cities of Italy. The Communists already dominate several cities and provinces, including Bologna and the province where it is located. But this is their first opportunity to run a region.

One thing can be said with certainty: whatever happens to the Communists in this election, it will not have any immediate effect on the national government.

A resounding Communist victory could hasten the entry of the Communists into national government. But most experts see this as still being years away. A defeat could postpone that day, but many persons believe



Reds Step Up Vote Drive in 3 Italian Regions

that nothing can keep out of power forever a party that speaks for almost 30 percent of the voters.

Crowdy Future

The crystal ball is hopelessly clouded by a variety of factors: there is an absolute difference between Communism as it is preached in Rome and practiced in Bologna.

No one in the region does the Communist party have a serious chance of winning a majority. So the Communists must depend on the support of the Socialist party and the Proletarian Socialist party to come to power.

No one is sure whether the Communism of the "Red Belt" is Stalinism in democratic clothing or the real image of a new and reformed Communism. But the Communists know that their membership in the nation has been declining since 1945 while their voting support has been steadily increasing since 1948.

There is open disagreement among politicians as to whether the coalitions of the left, with which the Communists already run a lot of provincial and city governments, could be put to use in Rome. But some of the players in the Center-Left coalition that now rules in Rome are afraid.

Guido Fanti, the Communist mayor of Bologna, cancelled his appointments unexpectedly last Tuesday. He had been called to Communist party headquarters in Rome for urgent consultations. If the Communists do as they hope to do in the Emilia-Romagna election, he will be regional president.

Doctrine Expendable

Mr. Fanti has been an expert at the art of adapting government to power and problems without getting confused by anything doctrinaire.

"There is absolutely nothing that is Communistic about this government here," Prof. Federico Mancini of the University of Bologna said.

"We are not trying to create a situation of force through organized minorities. We are working class," Achille Bellettini, a deputy mayor, and a Communist since student days, said.

Which was no exaggeration. For one of the great supporters of the Communist party in Bologna is the small businessman and shopkeeper, grateful to a municipal administration that has discouraged the development of supermarkets and chain department stores.

"But when you come to national power, will you follow the Soviet example and prohibit private ownership?" "Absolutely not," Mr. Bellettini said.

A Communist leader will hand you a calling card bearing one of the most elegant addresses in the city. A Socialist leader will drive to work in a \$12,000 sports car.

Bunch of Clowns

"They are all a bunch of clowns," a 34-year-old man muttered as he worked the coffee machine at the bar of a pizzeria on the beach at Rimini at the east extremity of the "Red Belt." "I am not going to bother to vote."

Freed From Jail Rebel Shopkeeper Is a French Hero

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP).—Gérard Nicoud, at 21 a vociferous leader of one of those perennial shopkeepers' revolts dedicated to holding back change in France, was released from jail last week.

Despite a long record of blocking roads, kidnapping gendarmes and destroying tax offices, his latest incarceration had lasted only two months. The hero, welcome he received upon returning to his faltering village home in southeastern France was regarded by his faithful as something of a victory over the government.

Only days earlier, a Paris court had jailed a leftist female sociology student for 13 months for having stolen delicacies from a food store in Paris and distributed them to ill-housed foreign workers.

Statistics

The message appeared to be that the government was less tolerant of the relative handful of extreme leftists than of the small shopkeepers, who are important as voters.

Beyond Mr. Nicoud's personal case is the fact of the left's failure in an ancient country that reveres everything "petit" almost as much as it worships Napoleon or Gaullist "grandeur."

Statistics are hard to come by. But somewhat more than half a million independent small French businessmen, notoriously hanging onto privilege and livelihood, exist to confound Napoleon, who once dismissed the English as a "nation of shopkeepers." Proportionally, French shopkeepers are three times as numerous as their American counterparts.

Fiercely independent, except that they almost all contemporary Frenchmen they look to the state for salvation at the slightest discouragement, French shopkeepers are being threatened by the supermarket.

Influential

More politically sensitive government leaders are aware that shopkeepers' discontent helped swing the vote in the referendum last year which provoked former President Charles de Gaulle's departure from office.

What shopkeepers want is survival—and in France that means special tax advantages which no French government in living memory ever has successfully refused for long.

On the basis of history, there is little reason to think that the little shopkeeper will survive very healthily—but survive he will, in some form.

His best chance is public opinion. Frenchmen may complain about shopkeepers' bad service, surliness and overpricing—and may even do most of their buying in supermarkets or discount stores.

But while fed up with students and leftist extremists, the French remain irrationally sentimental about the shopkeepers.

Different Next Time

Mr. Wallace does manage to mount another presidential campaign, it will almost certainly be different from his last. Nationally, he drew 13 percent of the total vote, enough to hurt both major parties in key states.

Mr. Wallace himself carried only five states in the 1968 election—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. He therefore lacked the electoral votes needed to force election into the House of Representatives.

Next time, instead of ranging all over the nation on speaking tours, Mr. Wallace will likely concentrate on his region, where he got 54 percent of the vote in 1968.

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World War II, became one of the best-known state legislators in the U.S.

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Three Democrats

On the Democratic side, there are three candidates for the Senate seat.

For Tuesday's Primary Colorful Cast in California

S ANGELES (Reuters).—Primary elections in California usually turn up a variety of colorful characters. This year is no exception.

The primaries here on Tuesday involve two former film stars, the son of a former heavyweight boxer and one of the country's most cerebral mayors.

Mr. Unruh can also express their preference for a John Birch candidate or the widow of assassinated Negro civil rights leader.

The primary will decide the odds and Republican candidates for governor of California, one seat in the Senate and 28 seats in the House of Representatives in the elections tomorrow.

The present Republican governor is ex-film star Ronald Reagan. Now 59, he seeks reelection and is unopposed in the primary.

Democratic voters have to decide which of 15 candidates has best chance of defeating Reagan.

Mr. Tunney, 35, was originally thought to be the likely winner. Not latest polls give the race to Mr. Brown, who has harped on a single issue—ending the war. War, he declares, is "obsolete, immoral and wrong."

In the battle for seats in Congress the most interesting potential contest shaping up is between a leader of the extreme left, John Birch Society, John Roussett, and the widow of a slain Negro civil rights leader, Myrtle Evers.

Mr. Roussett faces three major Republican challengers but it gives the edge to win.

Mrs. Evers, whose husband was assassinated in Jackson, Miss., in 1963, is the only Democratic candidate.

Next November's contest between Mr. Evers and the Republican nominee will be fought in the district where President Nixon began his political career.

Mrs. Evers says she has the difficult task of winning in the predominantly white middle-class district, but adds: "I'm not in this race to hand out rednecks for Southern fried chicken."

Besides California and Alabama, primary elections will be held Tuesday in New Mexico, Iowa, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey and South Dakota. New Jersey and New Mexico are high on the Republican priority list for winning Senate seats now held by Democrats. In Mississippi, Sen. John Stennis and all five House members are unopposed in the Democratic primary.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield seems sure to win renomination.

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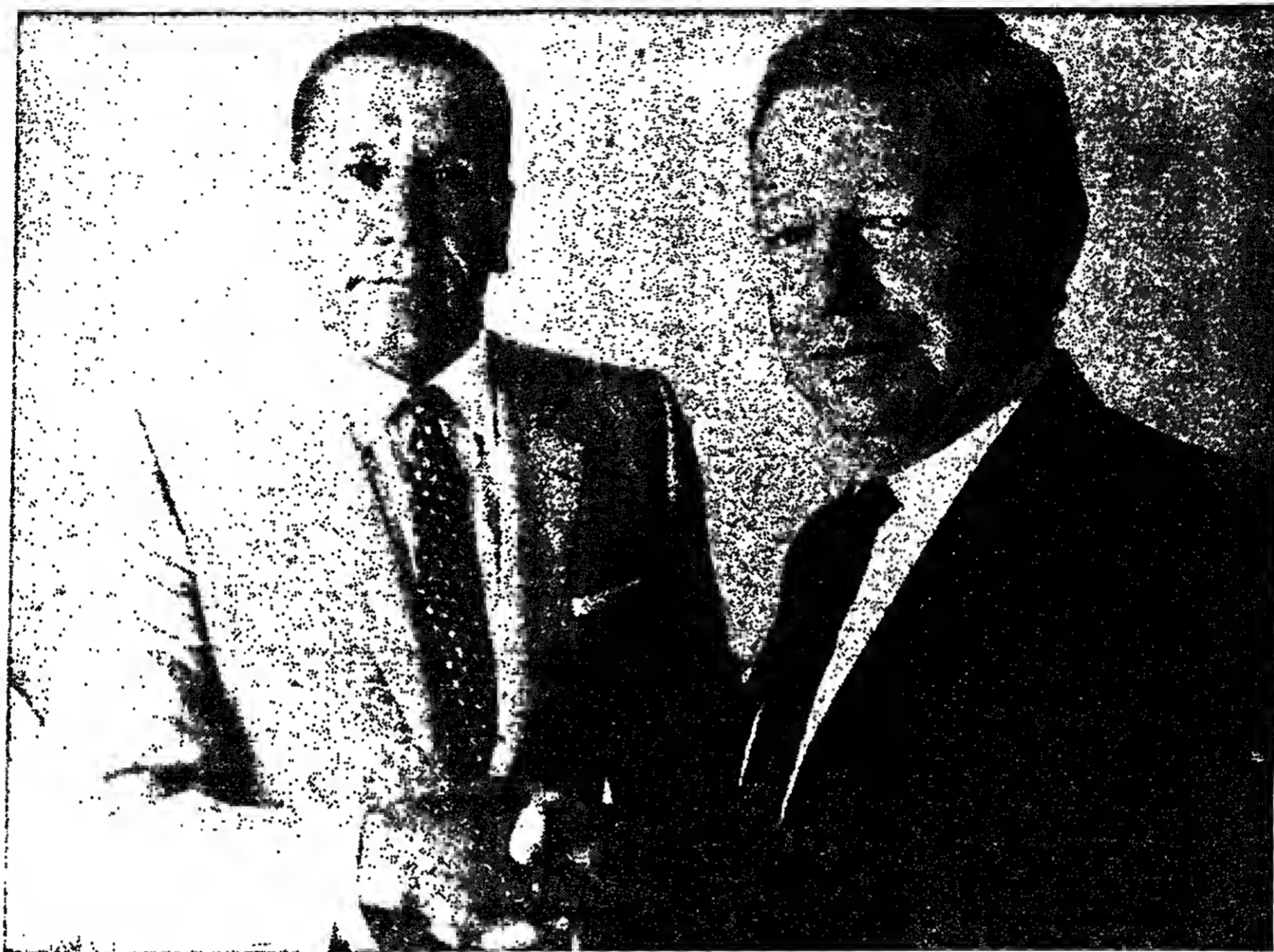
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Edward J. Markus President	John J. Meily Executive Vice-President
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Sincerely

Dr. Werner Kunkler Senior Vice-President

East Asia Focus: Shape of the Economy

INDONESIA

Despite vast natural sources, agriculture is the cornerstone of 5-year plan

AKARTA—Indonesia is one of the world's richest natural areas. But its wealth is not among some 3,600 islands which make up the largest archipelago, with a total area of 175,883 square miles—more than twice that of the United States. The country has vast supplies of oil and coal, and sub-

stantial deposits of bauxite, manganese, copper, nickel, gold and silver.

But, while the government places a high degree of priority on the development and exploitation of these mineral resources, the cornerstone of the country's current five-year (1969-1974) development plan is the expansion of the agricultural sector.

A government publication which explains the plan says bluntly: "Indonesia has to face the grim fact that its actual capacity for development is most restricted in spite of its enormous potentials. Its development must be planned in stages, in view of its financial weakness."

Thus, the government has decided to center the plan on agriculture where 75 percent of the population—estimated at nearly 113 million in 1968—are employed.

About 55 percent of Indonesia's products originate in the agricultural sector, and agricultural products account for 60 percent of the country's exports. The Jakarta government lists the plan's "simple objectives" as the provision of food and clothing, the improvement of infrastructures, better housing for the common people, increased employment and a higher spiritual welfare.

"Common sense dictates the avoidance of day-dreaming, and the application of a pragmatic approach," in drawing up the plan," the government says. Rice is the staple food and chief crop, and Indonesia aims at becoming self-sufficient in rice production by the end of the five-year plan, in order to free a large sum of foreign exchange for more constructive use. At present, the country spends more than \$100 million annually on rice imports.

By 1974 Indonesia plans to produce 15.4 million tons of rice—about 50 percent more than the 1968 crop—and if this rate of production increase can be achieved and maintained it will mean that the country will be able to keep pace with its 2.3 percent annual population growth.

This target requires heavy ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The 70s—A Decade of Vast Change

THE 1970s will see vast changes in Asia, where an upsurge in trade and development is expected to transform the region during the next decade. Asian governments are now busy implementing development plans, seeking foreign exchange loans, courting foreign investment and adjusting their budgets to meet the challenge.

Most hope that the disappointments of the development decade of the 1960s will not be repeated. Many discovered that an impressive growth rate, big strides in industrialization, successes in the "green revolution" of modern agricultural

technology and better prices for primary commodities from developed nations did not alleviate poverty and financial ailments to the extent envisaged.

But, in many cases, the groundwork has been laid for a greater degree of success during the 1970s, and there is optimism that the ultimate goals of economic development for

the region will not prove so elusive during the present decade.

Japan, the only Asian country which ranks among the world's most developed and highly industrialized nations, must be considered separately, but its growing investment inputs in other developing Asian countries are a factor of increasing

importance in the overall development of the region.

Singapore is a glowing example of an Asian success story. This bustling, go-ahead island of 225 square miles and two million people is tackling its problems with a degree of pragmatism which has already surprised many experts who forecast a pessimistic future with the withdrawal of British military units.

But Singapore ended the decade of the 1960s with a gross national product (GNP) which had grown at an average annual compound rate of 9.4 percent during the period, to reach (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

PHILIPPINES

A new optimism about the future, tempered by the strains of external debt

By Satur C. Ocampo

MANILA—The Philippine government regards 1970 as the first of several crucial years for its new external debt management program, which is a key factor in the country's current drive to achieve a sustained economic growth.

The Philippines monetary authorities recognize that demands on repayments will be heaviest during the first two or three years, and this accounts for the almost frenzied efforts now being made to boost exports during this period, coupled with attempts to hold down imports to the barest minimum requirements that will sustain growth.

Informed economists in both governmental and private sectors concede that foreign exchange strains during these critical years may force down the growth rate of the Gross National Product by as much as half of the 6.4 percent achieved the previous year.

But once over the bump, there is confidence that the GNP will spurt ahead again and proceed at an increasing pace.

Better Program

The country's new four-year economic development plan, currently being studied by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), sets out a more rational industrial and agricultural development program than has been followed in the past.

The plan has been reconciled with the investment priorities plan prepared by the Philippine Board of Investments (BOI), which has been described by the IBRD as the "most promising development" for the country's manufacturing sector.

The BOI will play an important role in channeling future foreign investment in the Philippines into these areas in the mineral-rich country of about 7,100 islands where they will achieve their greatest potential and bring the highest benefits to its population of 36 million.

There is now a new optimism about the economic future in the Philippines which has been generated to a large extent by a report by the Rand Corp.,

prepared for the Agency for International Development. This indicates that the Philippine economy has not performed as badly as many believe and that the future is not as bleak as some suggest.

This view was echoed recently by a member of an IBRD mission, who observed at a (Continued on Page 12, Col. 2)

HONG KONG

Threat to textiles casts a shadow on a bright picture

HONG KONG—Hong Kong should, according to some accounts, be deeply concerned about its economic prospects for the next year or two.

These accounts take into consideration such developments as: the rising protectionist sentiment in the United States, which is Hong Kong's biggest export market; a possible leveling off in general world trade; and a possible loss of foreign exchange earnings as a result of the progressive withdrawal of British troops from Singapore and U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

Yet, somehow the export-oriented economy of this British crown colony seems to have a way of defying pessimistic predictions.

Back in 1967, some said Hong Kong's economy had been, in some respects, irreparably damaged by the Communist-instigated disturbances that occurred that year.

Such assessments have been belied by events, as can be readily seen from the economic boom conditions of mid-1970 or from the economic statistics for 1969.

Hong Kong officials consider (Continued on Page 14, Col. 2)

SOUTH KOREA

P continues to grow, as do some problems

SEOUL—South Korea is entering another year of brisk economic growth in 1970, likely at a rate second in only to that of Japan.

The Seoul government is forecasting a real increase of 10 to 12 percent this year in the city's gross national product, which would compare with an all-time high of 15.5 percent growth in 1969, 13.9 percent in 1968, 8.9 percent in 1967 and an average 8.3 percent in the five years from 1963 through 1966.

Impressive as these statistics are, the changes in this capital in the past few years, particularly the new high-rise buildings and superhighways, perhaps even more eloquent testimony to South Korea's economic advance.

In some at least, South Korea is regarded as a model for economic progress that Asian countries can achieve. The country was described several central bank governors and finance ministers who met in Seoul in April for the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

It is also described by U.S. officials as (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

MALAYSIA

Emphasis is on incentives for investors as drive for industrialization

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysia, one of the highest per capita income rates in Asia, is to achieve the per capita income level of a developed country within a generation. This goal may well be reached, but there are a number of obstacles.

Though richly endowed with natural resources, high priority is given to the industrialization of this New Mexico country. The world's largest producer of rubber and tin and palm oil and kernels, Malaysia considers its economy severely vulnerable to setbacks in the event of any substantial price decline in these commodities.

To promote industrialization, authorities are encouraging industrial investment by foreign domestic interests. Their incentive program includes such inducements as relief and credits, duty allowances, infant industry protection measures and special estate and research allowances.

Investment incentives recently the authorities have taken steps to strengthen their incentive program. Possibly the most important of all has been "to end the past lethargic attitude toward investment and, instead, to search out and court potential investors."

John E. Walsh of the Far East division of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, who visited Malaysia in May, 1969, said: "Malaysia remains one of the more stable countries, politically and economically, in the East."

He considers wood processing and tourism facilities among the outstanding investment opportunities in Malaysia. As areas with good profit prospects, the Federal Industrial Development Authority, a government-sponsored agency, recently listed such activities as production of centrifugal pumps, particle board from wood waste and decaffeinated coconuts.

Japanese economists rate Malaysia highly for its realistic approach to industrial development, particularly the country's efforts to establish enterprises of modest scale and technology that can make use of Malaysia's natural resources.

Good Industrial Planning When compared with some other developing Asian countries, Malaysia, along with Taiwan and Thailand, stand out for their intelligent industrial planning, writes Kenichi Odawara, associate professor of (Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

TAIWAN

A projection of another vigorous year of growth and consolidation for the island economy

TAIPEI—Taiwan expects its economy to make a great leap forward in 1970. And indications are that it probably will.

Some government officials are forecasting that the island's gross national product (GNP) will achieve real growth of 12 percent this year compared with 8.9 percent in 1969, its lowest annual growth in recent years.

If the 12 percent growth rate is realized, Taiwan will be in a position to challenge South Korea's claim to have the second fastest growing economy in Asia after Japan.

James R. Johnston, of the Far Eastern division of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of International Commerce, says "Taiwan's economy appears headed for another year of vigorous growth" in 1970.

Looking further ahead, William N. Morell, counselor for economic affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Taipei, foresees Taiwan's GNP possibly tripling in the 1970s to approach \$15 billion in 1980, up from \$4.8 billion in 1969.

Taiwan's per capita income, Mr. Morell says, could achieve

by 1980 a level roughly comparable to that of a number of European countries "a scant 10 years ago."

And by the same date, he foresees Taiwan's exports reaching an annual level of \$7 billion or more, up from \$1.1 billion in 1969.

Another projection sees Taiwan's exports in 1980 at \$6.725 billion. This projection was made by Angus Hone, economic affairs officer of the International Trade Center in Geneva who was assigned to Taiwan as a consultant on export marketing.

Mr. Hone's projection is realistic, it would be a remarkable performance for a country the size of Taiwan, which has an area of less than 14,000 square miles and a population estimated at just over 14.3 million.

Japan, with a population of more than 100 million, exported goods worth \$15.7 billion in 1969. Of developing Asian countries, Taiwan is one of five or six that Takashi Watanabe, president of the Asian Development Bank, considers to be (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)



SINGAPORE

A great success story, with shipbuilding set to provide another chapter

SINGAPORE—Singapore is an Asian success story and the story's next chapter looks promising indeed. The island republic's performance to date is perhaps summarized with a few statistics such as:

● Singapore's Gross Domestic Product in the decade ended last year grew at an average annual compound rate of 9.4 percent to reach an initially estimated 15 billion U.S. dollars in 1969, up from 6.5 billion dollars in 1959.

● Singapore's port, now the world's fourth largest and aiming to overtake Yokohama as the third largest, handled 37.7 million freight tons in 1969 compared with 14.2 million freight tons in 1959.

● At least 20 major U.S. corporations have announced in the past year plans to invest almost 100 million U.S. dollars in Singapore, which would bring total U.S. investment in the island to more than 175 million dollars in the next few years.

● Gross domestic capital formation rose in 1969 to an initially estimated 306.2 million U.S. dollars, or 19 percent of gross domestic product, from 50.2 million dollars, or 7.7 percent of GDP, in 1959.

● Consumer prices have risen by an average of only one percent a year since 1960.

● Exports increased to 4.7 billion Singapore dollars (1.5 billion U.S. dollars) in 1969, from 3 billion Singapore dollars (\$795 million U.S. dollars) in 1959, while 1969 imports rose to 6.2 billion Singapore dollars (2 billion U.S. dollars) from 3.8 billion Singapore dollars (1.2 billion U.S. dollars) in 1959.

● Armed robberies and house breaking declined to 2,010 cases in 1969 from 3,125 cases in 1959, even though the population increased to 2.02 million in mid-1969 from 1.58 million in mid-1959.

These results can only be considered outstanding particularly when compared with the overall performance of developing Asian countries.

They have been achieved despite the pessimistic view of many that Singapore would experience serious economic difficulties as a result of the progressive withdrawal of British forces from the 234-square-mile city-state which has served as Britain's largest military base in the Far East.

Apart from the expansion of manufacturing and trade, a senior government official said that between 1967 and 1969 even Singapore's tourist trade increased sufficiently fast to offset reduced British military spending. Therefore, he said, increased earnings on trade and industry actually formed net additions to domestic product. The British are scheduled to (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

THAILAND

A second balance-of-payments deficit looms, but foreign investors may alter the outlook

BANGKOK—Thailand, a country with one of the best economic track records in Asia, is concerned about its economic prospects in the early 1970s.

The concern stems from: ● Prospects of a heavy loss of foreign exchange earnings as a result of a progressive reduction in U.S. government spending in the country.

● Possibility of further adverse developments in the rice market that has already seen some Asian countries that were former buyers of Thai rice moving into the export rice market as sellers.

● Prospects that Thailand's big trade deficit with Japan may widen.

In 1969 Thailand registered an international balance-of-payments deficit initially estimated at about 30 million U.S. dollars.

It was the country's first external payments deficit in ten years and considerable concern is expressed that Thailand may record another, larger balance-of-payments deficit this year.

Until 1969, Thailand had been able to keep its balance of payments in the black because net capital inflows from U.S. gov-

ernment and foreign tourist spending and foreign investment more than offset the customary deficit in the country's merchandise trade. Last year, however, the capital inflow wasn't adequate to cover the widening trade deficit.

The country's economic picture isn't all dark. The impact of the scheduled reduction in U.S. government spending may be offset to a significant extent by the spending plans of large foreign enterprises that are scheduled to invest in the country.

The prospective investors in-

clude petroleum and petrochemical enterprises with large-scale projects.

Six major international oil companies plan to drill for oil in the Gulf of Thailand. Oilmen say the area is promising. If a significant oil find is made, it would be a boon to Thailand's economy and to its external trade position.

In the petrochemical field, several major Japanese enterprises are contemplating substantial investments in a planned petrochemical complex that is currently scheduled to start operations in about two years.

The complex is to involve investments totaling an estimated \$50 million U.S.

Japan already is by far the largest foreign investor in Thailand. Of total capital investment by non-Thais between April, 1959, and Dec. 31, 1969, Japan accounted for 31.8 percent, the United States 16.1 percent, Britain 14.5 percent, West Germany 2.3 percent, Denmark 1.4 percent, Hong Kong 1.5 percent, Singapore 1.3 percent, Switzerland 1.1 percent, India 0.9 percent and others

17.4 percent. The Thai board of investment reports.

Encouraged by Thailand's various inducements to foreign investors, major Japanese enterprises such as Toyota Motor Co., Toray Industries Inc., Teijin Ltd., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Bridgestone Tire Co. have made substantial investments in the country.

Although some Japanese enterprises are progressively increasing the Thai content of the goods they produce in Thailand, they still import a substantial amount of Japanese (Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)



SOUTH KOREA

(Continued from Page 9)
government officials who say that South Korea is reaching a stage of economic development that will permit the United States to end grant-type economic assistance to the country by 1972.

However, the country's rapid economic growth has created or accentuated some problems, principally inflationary pressures and a growing foreign debt burden resulting from the substantial foreign loans and credits South Korean interests have solicited from abroad.

Government officials say the problems are manageable.

This year, they say payments of interest and principal on foreign debt, private and public, will amount to about \$190 million. And falling due next year, they say, are foreign debt service payments of about \$220 million.

These payments are within tolerable limits, they say, particularly in view of the anticipated foreign exchange earnings from merchandise exports which this year, they expect will rise to about \$1 billion from \$702.8 million in 1969 and from only \$56.7 million in 1962.

The country still needs foreign financing, but the government is trying to get more of it in the form of equity investments in South Korean ventures and also in the form of loans from such agencies as the World Bank and its af-

filates and the Asian Development Bank.

Foreign financing is important to South Korea which is likely to remain a substantial importer of foreign capital for some years to come. The country depends more on foreign money as a source of funds for domestic capital formation than any other Asian country, says the Korean Development Bank.

Of domestic capital formation in 1969, the bank said domestic savings accounted for 55.4 percent, foreign loans and investments 27.8 percent, foreign aid 10.3 percent. When allowances are made for errors and omissions of 6.5 percent, the percentage total is 100.

Tax Reforms Started

In 1969, domestic savings accounted for 57.5 percent of domestic capital formation, foreign loans and investments 20.8 percent, foreign aid 3.7 percent. Errors and omissions for 1969 were put at 4 percent.

To lessen its reliance on foreign funds for both private and government spending, the government has reformed its tax and banking systems to encourage savings and to increase tax revenue.

The tax reforms have been particularly effective. National internal tax revenue has increased by an average of more than 50 percent annually for the past four years, the National Tax Administration says.

For fiscal 1970, which coincides with calendar 1970, the government has projected that internal tax revenue will rise to 283,700 million won (\$229.9 million — at the official rate of 305.1 won to \$1) from 218,900 million won (\$717.5 million), says Oh Chung Keun, director of the National Tax Administration.

In the banking system, the authorities carried out in the autumn of 1969 an interest rate reform that has resulted in some of the highest, if not the highest, authorized interest rates in the world for both deposits and loans.

The reforms have succeeded to a significant degree in drawing funds into the banking system from what is described as the "unofficial money market" where rates on loans run as high as 80 to 90 percent per annum.

In relying to a large extent on foreign funds to finance its development, South Korea is following to a considerable degree the example of Japan.

Henry Kearns, president of the United States Export-Import Bank, a major lender to Japan and South Korea, recently attributed much of Japan's postwar economic success to a "deft" use of credit.

To finance construction at Ulsan of the country's first petrochemical complex, which is to be completed next year and in full operation in 1972, South Korea has tapped Japan, the United States and Europe for commercial loans, solicited equity capital from Japanese and U.S. interests, and requested funds from such international agencies as the Asian Development Bank.

Similarly for the Pohang steel project, South Korea after lengthy negotiations with various interests has been promised Japanese loans and credits totaling the equivalent of \$124 million.

The Pohang project will be South Korea's first integrated steel works, a complex with facilities ranging from pig iron-producing blast furnaces to steel-fabricating plants.

It is to be completed in mid-1973 and, in terms of crude steel, is to be capable of producing just over one million metric tons annually.

Development of the steel and petrochemical industries are two of the principal goals of the country's second five-year economic plan which ends next year.

For the next five-year plan,

the government, in the interests of stability, plans to try to hold to 8.5 percent the average annual increase in real GNP.

President Chung Hee Park, who has predicted that 1970 will be a turning point in South Korea's efforts to achieve economic self-sufficiency, has urged the country to try to realize exports of \$3.8 billion a year by 1976, final year of the third five-year plan.

By 1976, he has said, per capita GNP should near the equivalent of \$400 a year, up from an estimated \$195 in 1969 and up from only \$96 in 1962.

Some question whether these targets can be realized, particularly if the Vietnam war comes to an early end. South Korea, like several other Asian countries, has received considerable economic returns from the Vietnamese conflict.

These returns have taken the form of procurement of Korean goods for the military in South Vietnam, remittances to South Korea by an estimated 20,000 Koreans working in South Vietnam, and increased exports to countries which have been able to import more because of their

own foreign exchange earnings from the war.

Even if the Vietnam war ends soon, however, some believe other developments may more than offset South Korea's loss of war-related earnings.

Among these developments is growing Japanese equity investments in South Korean ventures.

Only since Dec. 1968 has the Japanese government authorized Japanese enterprises to make direct equity investments in South Korea.

But in the past two years, Japanese equity investments, though most have been comparatively modest in amount, have been numerous. And indications are that they will increase significantly both in the number and the amounts involved, mainly because of Japan's labor shortage, which is becoming increasingly severe.

By Jan. 1 of this year, South Korean authorities had approved Japanese equity investments totaling \$49 million, or 35 percent of total authorized foreign investments of \$139,288,000 from 1962 through 1969.



Indonesian oil workers

INDONESIA

(Continued from Page 9)
iculture on irrigation, high-yielding rice varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, and some 27,000 ton rupees (380 rupees=) will be allocated to this project during the five-year period, state agriculture, which covers the production of rubber, in oil, tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, tobacco and copra, constitutes about 70 percent of the value of Indonesia's exports, and under the plan the government will allocate about 80 million rupees to boost production in this sector.

Forestry is another key factor. Forests cover about two-thirds of the country's land area, but at present only about 10 percent of the productive areas have been exploited.

Foreign investors are keen to a part in joint ventures to exploit these forests, and it is estimated that Indonesia's timber exports will increase tenfold in the next five years, and secondary industries will blossom.

One success has been achieved in this field already. Indonesia's 1969 timber exports totalled three million cubic meters, about \$19 million, which far in excess of the two million cubic meter target set down the first year of the five-year plan.

It is estimated that Indonesia needs about 10,000 million tons to exploit its forests by the period covered by the plan.

While the government has made the agricultural sector nucleus of its development, oil production remains a major factor in the economy.

Oil Production Target

Indonesia has set itself a target of one million barrels of oil a day during 1970, which represents an annual production increase of between 20 and 25 percent over previous years.

Oil resources now being exploited in Indonesia are estimated to be capable of producing 1 million barrels per day, and with present production levels the country's oil resources should be sufficient to last for the next 20 to 25 years.

Efforts to find new oil fields, in order to extend this period, are now being stepped up, in cooperation with foreign investors.

Already some 25 foreign oil companies are working with Pertamina, the national oil company, under the government's production sharing formula for on and off-shore exploration and exploitation.

Indonesia now consumes 35 to 40 million barrels of fuel annually—or about one-fifth of its own production total.

Indonesia's income from foreign oil contracts in 1969 amounted to \$155.5 million, compared with \$114.5 million in 1968.

Under the five-year plan it is estimated that the country's net foreign exchange earnings from oil production will jump from \$77 million to \$124 million annually.

New refineries are under

construction at Pladju and Sei Pakning in Sumatra. Gas from these plants will be processed into ammonia, a fertilizer base, at Tjirebon, in West Java, where Indonesia's largest fertilizer plant is being built, and at Pladju, where a plastic packing factory is also being built.

The overall projection of the five-year plan envisages an increase in total exports from the 1969-70 figure of \$472 million to \$824 million in 1973-74, or the equivalent of a 37.5 percent increase over the period.

Pattern of Imports

During this period the pattern of imports is intended to change drastically. Food imports should drop from the 1969-70 figure of \$146 million to \$67 million in 1973-74.

But the import of raw materials and supplementary goods will more than double during this span from \$335 million to \$680 million.

And, in line with the plan's aims of clothing and educating the people, the import of raw cotton will jump from \$28 to \$62 million, and raw materials for paper production will increase from \$1 million to \$19 million.

Imports of raw materials will in 1970-71 increase by more than 30 percent over 1969-70, but the percentage of increase will decline in subsequent years.

At the same time imports of capital goods will rise from \$275 million to \$614 million—a jump of 123 percent over the five-year period.

Heavy Expenditure

This heavy expenditure will be necessary if Indonesia is to carry out its intention under the plan of raising productive capacity in industry by 90 percent by the end of the five-year period.

If development projects in the industrial sector go according to plan, the government estimates that it will invest 110,160 million rupees in this sector, while banks and private capital will account for a further 140,600 million rupees.

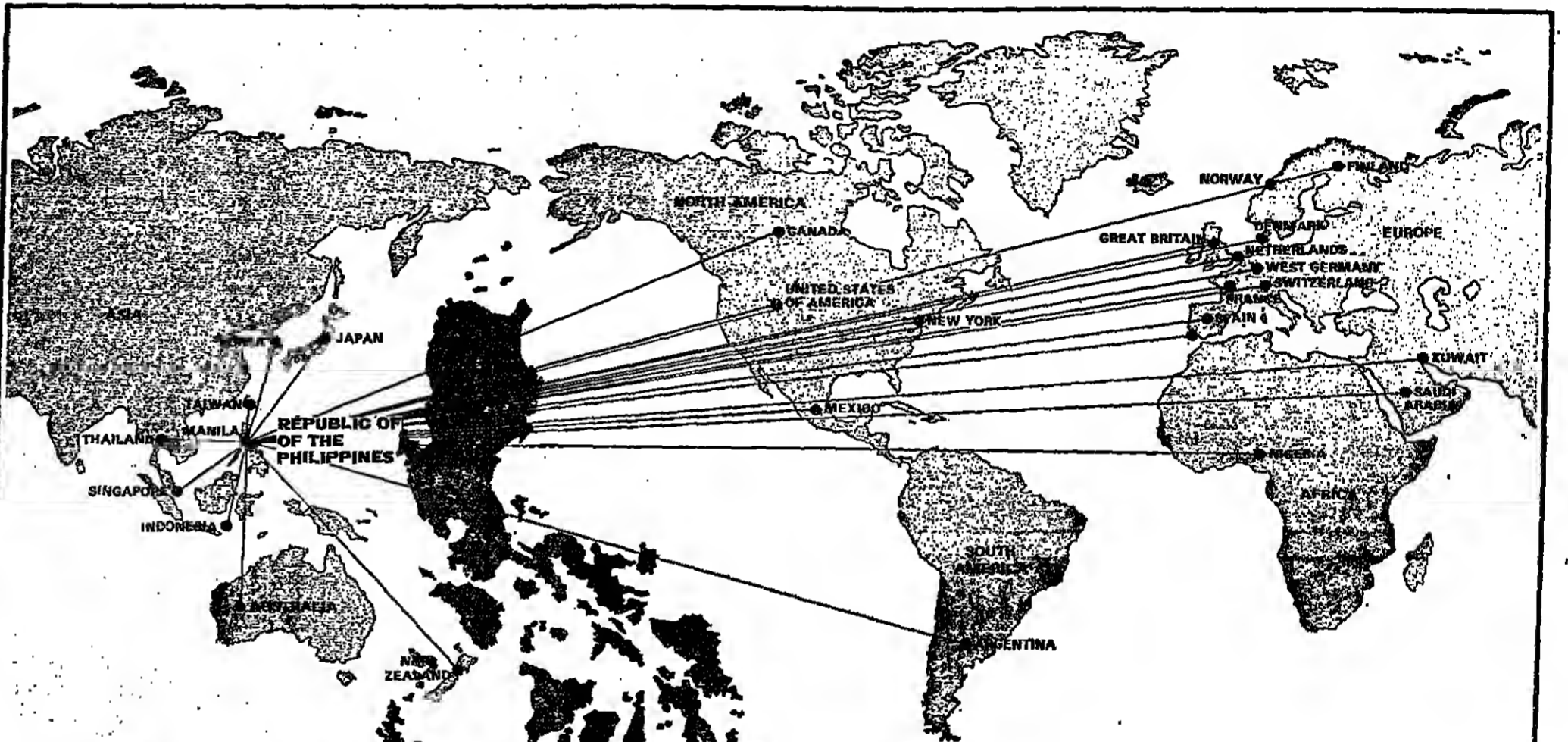
Indonesia's heavy debt repayments give some cause for anxiety, but the government is optimistic about its ability to meet these.

The country's debt obligations now total more than 20 percent of its export earnings value.

In an official statement on monetary and fiscal policy, the Indonesian government says: "The government is determined to repay the debts to fulfill its promises and to maintain the nation's honor."

"We can carry out this obligation, however, only if we have been able to create a healthy and prospering economy which produces the resources necessary to repay our debts."

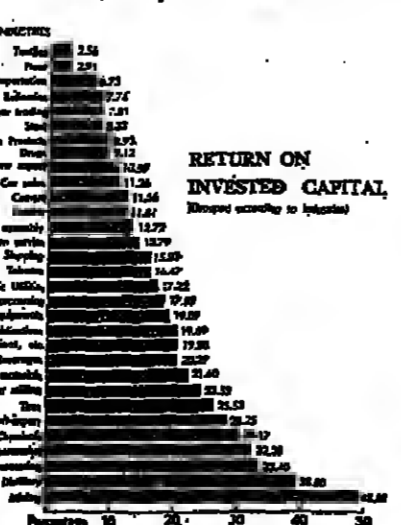
"To achieve this, a substantial inflow of foreign resources will be necessary in the years to come. The majority of these foreign resources may be expected to fulfill the intergovernmental obligations, although a large part of the resources required might be in the form of 'grants' in foreign private investment."



You need not be Magellan to discover the PHILIPPINES — and a new world of profits!

● As a matter of fact even before Magellan was born, and as early as 890 A.D., a number of countries had already discovered the lucrative trade route to the Philippines. With her discovery by Spain, the country's trade contacts extended to Europe and the Americas. Today... the Philippines does business with many developed and developing economies from the four corners of the globe.

● In fact, many countries continue to



discover the Philippines. And they have come with their capital, their technology, their products — and they have found welcome and profitability. Take the United States, Japan, West Germany, Kuwait, France, Nigeria, Switzerland, Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand... and a host of others.

● Indeed among the Philippines' Top 100 Firms may be counted the world's largest corporations such as Ford, Shell, Unilever, Roche Inc., Chrysler Inc., Mitsubishi, Volkswagen, Philips, Renault, Weyerhaeuser, Boise-Cascade, Standard Oil Companies, Gulf Oil, Imperial Chemical Industries, General Electric, Westinghouse, Castle and Cook, Theo Davis, General Foods, etc. etc...

● In the Philippines they have discovered that:
* Profits are very good (see chart at left on Return on Invested Capital)
* The land is rich. Vast mining and mineral areas, all lying within one of the richest oil belts, await potential investors.
* Her people are warm and friendly. Moreover, manage-

rial and skilled manpower are relatively inexpensive. English is the common medium of communication.

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● Sharing Profits is our type of hospitality. Hence in the decade of the '70's, the Philippines invites and welcomes her foreign friends to invest in such preferred areas as:

- * copper smelting
- * diesel engines
- * rayon fiber
- * pulp and paper
- * shipbuilding
- * polyvinyl alcohol
- * and a long list of other investment opportunities

● The proof of our earnest invitation is in our offer of attractive incentives to pioneer enterprises, such as:

* deduction of organizational

and pre-operating expenses
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* deduction for expansion reinvestment
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* tax credit for withholding tax on interest
* employment of foreign nationals

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

In Hong Kong, The Mandarin

From the balcony of your room in The Mandarin, you'll look out over one of the most beautiful sights in the world. A harbour of rich blue-green waters, dotted with junks and sampans and ocean liners and ferries. Beyond lies bustling Kowloon and the string of mountains which separate the islands of the New Territories. Far below is the heart of Hong Kong's commercial district: banks and offices, shopping arcades and department stores. The truly great hotels of the world are few and far between. In Hong Kong it's The Mandarin.

The Mandarin
General Manager: Peter Stafford.
Member: Inter-Continental Hotels.
Cable: MANDARIN Hong Kong.
For reservations contact nearest Inter-Continental Hotel reservations office or your travel agent.



(Continued from Page 9)

private dinner here that Filipinos seem to view their economic situation with more pessimism than foreigners.

Ironically, the balance-of-payments problem, which the Philippines now face, has been attributed to a great degree to the government's attempts to boost overall economic growth. Such a growth program requires huge inputs, which in turn require foreign exchange expenditure.

Hence, largely because of this preoccupation with growth, the nation has incurred an external debt amounting to about \$1.5 billion in recent years. A substantial portion of this debt consists of short-term loans, which has left the economy hamstrung by the need to generate foreign exchange to meet maturing obligations.

Earnings Increase

While Philippine export earnings have been increasing, growth slackened in the last two years, contrasting with spurts in spending on merchandise imports. Thus, while earnings barely exceeded \$800 million annually, imports broke through the \$1-billion level.

The Philippine government was forced to approach the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when foreign creditors, hitherto helpful in extending loans, would no longer be as accommodating after the Central Bank repeatedly negotiated for rollover of maturities on short-term loans.

The IMF's willingness to help has brightened the prospect for a solution of this problem. It paved the way for the successful rollover of maturities early this year, and for the acquisition of new loans amounting to \$170 million, including a standby credit from a consortium of Japanese foreign exchange banks—the first arrangement of this nature offered by Japan.

Relief in the perennial crisis sector of foreign exchange is expected to boost growth and keep

it going on an even keel, and this area is now being tackled on a firm, long-time basis.

The new Central Bank governor, G. S. Licasas, who has earned himself the reputation of being a no-nonsense financial management expert, is now attacking the problem of balance-of-payments deficits in close consultation with the IMF, which virtually has the final say in the country's monetary affairs since the Philippines took advantage of its third credit tranche of \$27.5 million from the IMF early this year.

Mr. Licasas is now in New York negotiating with a consortium of 23 U.S. banks for the restructuring of about \$140 million in maturing short-term loans to medium and long-term loans.

With IMF backing, this mission is expected to succeed, largely because of Mr. Licasas's record to date. For the most part he has already successfully implemented the initial IMF provisions embodied in an economic stabilization program aimed at producing a surplus in both balance-of-payments and fiscal operations by the government for this and ensuing years.

If he succeeds, Mr. Licasas will then be ready to present to the IMF and other creditors an external debt management program scheduling the repayment of external obligations over an acceptable period and under terms considered feasible and comfortable within the context of sustained economic growth targets. Thus, there is also reason for optimism in this sector.

The Rand Corp. report attributed a large portion of the economic ills facing the Philippines not so much on the economic policies which had been followed but on the muddled information and inaccurate statistics upon which the policies were based.

Lack of Information

On the economic aspects, the report said: "The information system produces data that are late, aggregative, inconsistent

and badly matched with the needs of the policymakers.

"Even if politicians were interested in specific programs—and the evidence is that they are not—their ability to devise intelligent programs would be severely limited by the nature of their information systems. The bureaucracy, parts of which may be interested in devising programs, must deal with the same ambiguities."

Recognition of this view made the task of government simpler. The presidential economic staff, for instance, has now published economic profiles for more than 50 provinces. Whereas no specific data could be obtained previously about the population, mineral and agricultural resources, industrial and commercial development of any specific province, this problem has now been eased and these profiles can now be used by prospective investors as starting points, at least, for surveys of the potentialities of investment areas in which they are interested.

A new household census is now being made, and computers are expected to speed up collection of data and the updating of present statistics which are based on a census made ten years ago.

The Rand report went on to give those responsible for economic planning in the Philippines a great deal of hope.

Examination Helps

"We have found that, when crises are examined in detail, they look different from the same crises as proclaimed in the press and in Congress:

"1—Unemployment is a very specific problem concentrated in a special portion of the population.

"2—The economy, or the manufacturing sector, is not

stagnating, and judgments that it is based on dubious inferences from highly uncertain data.

"3—The lurching and recurring foreign exchange losses are rooted in the behavior of the political system."

After praising the government's "policy-making capabilities" for seizing the technological opportunity offered by the development of a new strain of rice and using this to introduce a complex program to alleviate rice shortages, the Rand report went on to say that few of the country's other problems were "likely to prove so inherently manageable."

"But if the ability of the government to attack and solve problems remains slight, no prophecy of disaster follows. The unemployed do not seem likely to rebel; the economy will continue to grow, and the Central Bank will continue to manage the balance-of-payments crisis intelligently."

"In short, the problems facing the Philippines do not appear to exceed greatly the government's capacity to solve problems," the report added.

While the heavy repayment demands of the next two or three years is certain to force the government to slacken the GNP growth rate, there are indications that it may not fall off substantially.

This stems from likelihood that the IBRD, with the cooperation of the IMF, will manage to organize a group of countries to provide the Philippines with the capital goods requirements needed to implement the four-year economic development program, which was recently redrafted with IMF assistance.

This possibility was indicated

PHILIPPINES

heavy protection. This is reflected in the projects approved to date.

"BOI is aware of the need to promote exports and this is reflected in the projects it has approved. In view of the progressive loss of preferences in the U. S. market and the need to diversify exports, it may be necessary for the government to consider providing additional encouragement to industrial exports.

"If the BOI continues to function effectively, an acceleration of industrial growth on a sounder basis than in the past can be expected in the 1970s," the report said.

In preparing its investment priorities plan, the BOI welcomes views from the private sector on other potentially preferred areas.

It is evident from the listing of priority projects that the BOI plan is basically an indication rather than a controlling plan. It constitutes an offering of various preferred areas of investments and an invitation to the private sector to venture into these specific projects in which particular entrepreneurs feel they have particular competence.

Under the law, the BOI has no authority over Philippine nationals if they choose not to seek the incentives available under the law. Fully-owned foreign ventures are welcome in pioneer, preferred areas.

From July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, the BOI received 231 applications for registration, of which 123 were approved, 13 rejected, 41 either withdrawn by proponents or deferred, and 39 still being processed.

Of the approved projects, 64 are in agro-industries, 11 in mining and mineral processing, and 53 in manufacturing.

Pioneer Ventures

The BOI annual report said that 34 approved projects were pioneer ventures, representing

about 28 percent of approved projects and covering a broad range of essential industries, including aluminum smelting, nickel, cold rolling of steel products and manufacture of various products, such as communications equipment, explosives, grain driers and sodium triphosphate (a detergent component).

The 128 approved projects, the BOI report said, would involve an estimated total investment of 1.5 billion pesos, with 1 billion pesos from domestic sources, both government and private, and about 500 million pesos, or 45 percent of total requirements, from foreign companies mostly in the form of equipment loans or indirect investments. In terms of equity, foreign investors contributed 18 percent of the total, or 165 million pesos.

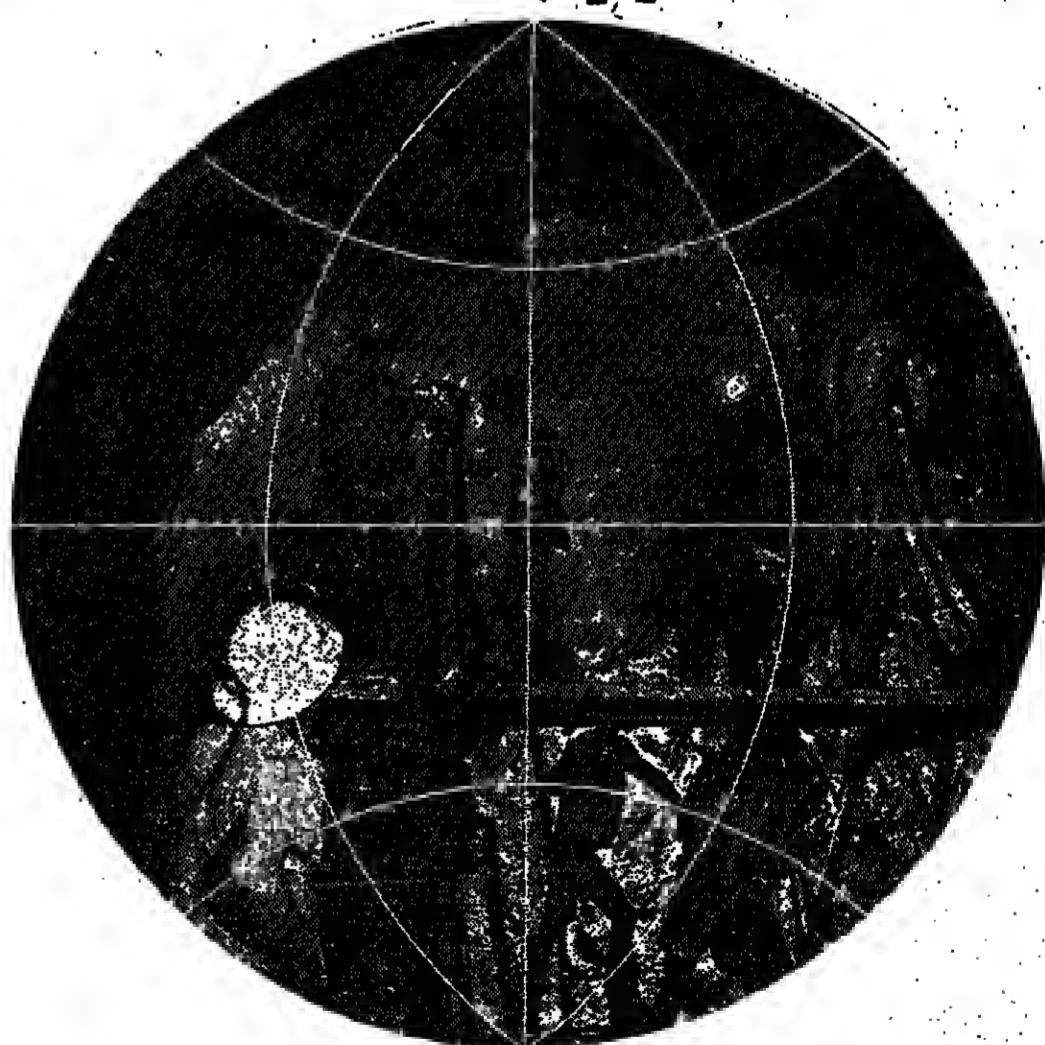
Applications are continuously being accepted by the BOI and processing and approval takes place almost every week. Aside from these main duties, the BOI has been busy drafting legislative proposals to correct some deficiencies in the Investment Incentives Act and to seek incentives for exports. The export incentives bill has been pending in Congress since last year.

Tax Exemptions

One significant amendment to the Investment Incentive Act sought by the BOI is the granting of tax exemptions to pioneer industries. The original law states that exemption from all taxes under the National Internal Revenue Code, except income tax, may be granted to registered pioneer enterprises on a graduated scale from 1972 to 1981.

Another proposed amendment would give the BOI authority to waive the required degree of ownership (60 percent) in enterprises organized to promote regional economic integration, with the provision that such a waiver would be compatible with the national interest and/or international agreements.

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[Atlas mining operations in Toledo, Cebu]

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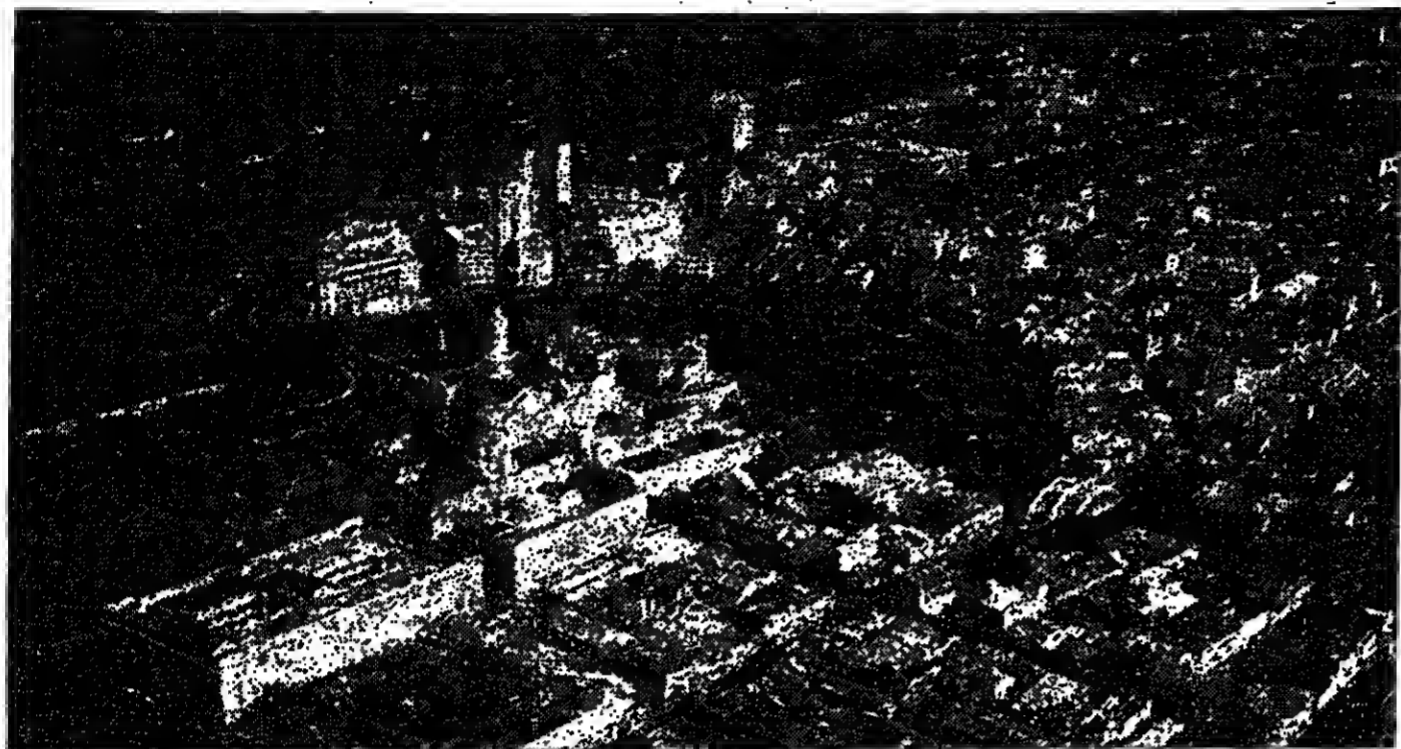
Times are when it takes more than just water to quench thirst. Times are when there's a need for nourishment that comes from milk. Or for refreshment and relaxation that come from soft drinks and beer.

San Miguel began operations with only one product. Beer in 1890. Since then, we've raced through the years, pioneering in new and essential industries which have satisfied the needs of people... soft drinks in 1922, dairy products in 1925, yeast in 1932, packaging products in 1937, poultry and livestock feeds in 1954.

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San Miguel Corporation
MANILA, PHILIPPINES



Island city-port
sets Asian success story
and makes determined
bid to become the commercial
hub of Southeast Asia

SINGAPORE

(Continued from Page 9)

complete their military withdrawal sometime next year. The military, Singapore leaders say, may have considerable impact on Singapore, particularly as it will coincide with the scheduled progressive reduction of U.S. forces in South Vietnam.

Nevertheless, "knowledgeable sources agree that the current growth of the Singapore economy is particularly vigorous and this expansionist trend should continue at least in the foreseeable future," reports John E. Walsh of the Far Eastern division of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of International Commerce.

Various factors are cited for Singapore's performance. They include: A geographical location that makes the city-state a commercial front door to Malaysia and the potentially huge Indonesian market; tough labor laws designed to minimize labor-management conflicts; a government that is widely recognized for its pragmatism and honesty; a wide range of inducements for foreign investors; a lack of government debt; and a comparatively well-educated, low-wage labor force.

Pragmatism

"The only 'ism' guiding Singapore's leaders is pragmatism," said one foreign businessman. These leaders have set their sights on Singapore becoming a base for all industry operations in Southeast Asia, a port haven and, not least of all, an Asian financial center. As a manufacturing center, Singapore's development has been aided by Hong Kong's rising labor costs and by the high cost of land in the British crown colony.

Singapore has succeeded in attracting not only projects involving labor-intensive operations, but also activities requiring

substantial capital as well as labor input.

Among the largest projects is a shipyard on which construction started earlier this year. It is being built by Jurong Shipbuilders (Private) Ltd., jointly owned by the Singapore government, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) of Japan, and Jurong Shipyard Ltd. Jurong Shipyard Ltd. is jointly owned by IHI and the Singapore government.

IHI, which describes itself as the world's largest shipbuilder, says Jurong Shipbuilders is to complete construction of its first vessel by the end of July, 1972. It will produce IHI's Freedom vessel, a 14,800 deadweight ton general cargo vessel that the Japanese shipbuilding company is currently building at the rate

of 23 to 24 a year at its Japanese shipyards.

IHI, which as of late May had received orders for a total of 73 Freedom vessels, says that after its fifth year of operation Jurong Shipbuilders is to produce six Freedom vessels annually.

Another big project is in the plastics field, a 12-million-pound-a-year plastics fabrication plant that is being built by Gulf Oil Corp. of the United States. It is said to involve an investment equal to the total current capital outlay for production facilities in Singapore's plastics industry.

Many of Singapore's new industries are located in the Jurong industrial estate where 223 factories are currently in operation employing a total of 35,000 workers. Less than nine

years ago, the area was a swamp.

The Jurong industrial zone is being expanded to the west to open up 8,000 acres of land to accommodate 205 additional factories and marine-oriented industries.

By the end of this decade, when Jurong is to be fully developed, a senior official said, the entire complex will cover an area of 12,000 acres accommodating an estimated 500 factories.

Within this decade, Mr. Walsh says Singapore's importance as a supply center for Asian oil operations also is expected to grow rapidly.

Even now, he says, Singapore is enjoying a "booming business" supplying oil operations with supplies and equipment.

In the field of tourism, Singapore is making considerable progress, having lived down a

reputation of being a "Red city," a description that stemmed from the state's former political and labor strife.

More than 30 hotels, with an estimated 11,000 rooms, are under construction. Last year passenger arrivals by air and

sea totaled 546,000 compared with 183,000 in 1965.

For some, Singapore is becoming best known as a center for the fledgling "Asia dollar market," basically a market involving U.S. dollars on deposit in banks in Asia.

The Coming Decade in East Asia

(Continued from Page 9)

an estimated 1.6 billion U.S. dollars last year. The island's port—the world's fourth largest—handled 37.7 million freight tons in 1969, compared with 14.2 million freight tons in 1959, and the port facilities are being expanded to cater for the latest container vessels.

Even in Malaysia and Thailand, which are essentially agrarian economies, the industrial share rose to about 13 percent of the GNP. And in the Philippines, it increased to 17.5 percent.

Malaysia, which already has one of the highest per capita income rates in Asia, hopes to achieve the per capita level of a developed country within a generation.

South Korea is expecting another year of brisk economic growth in 1970, possibly at a

rate second only to that of Japan in Asia. The government has forecast a real increase of 10 to 11 percent in the country's gross national product this year, compared to 15.5 percent in 1969.

But Taiwan's performance is challenging the South Korean lead. Taiwan expects its economy to make a great leap forward during 1970, and there are signs that it probably will.

The Philippines view 1970 as the first of several crucial years for its new external debt management program, which is a key factor in the country's current drive to attain a sustained economic growth.

But there is an atmosphere of renewed confidence in the country about the economic future following several favorable reports about its economic performance to date, and the International Monetary Fund's decision to help the

Philippines to overcome current debt repayment problems.

Despite anxieties about the economy of Hong Kong, which is facing labor shortage problems and increased competition from Singapore, the British colony is experiencing boom conditions, and there is confidence among government officials and businessmen that Hong Kong will overcome these problems.

Hong Kong's domestic exports rose by 24.8 percent to 16.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (about 1.7 billion U.S. dollars) last year, and the United States accounted for 42 percent of the colony's total exports.

Indonesia, one of the world's richest natural areas, is pressing ahead with a five-year development program which places the emphasis on development of the agricultural sector, where 75 percent of the country's estimated 113 million people are employed.

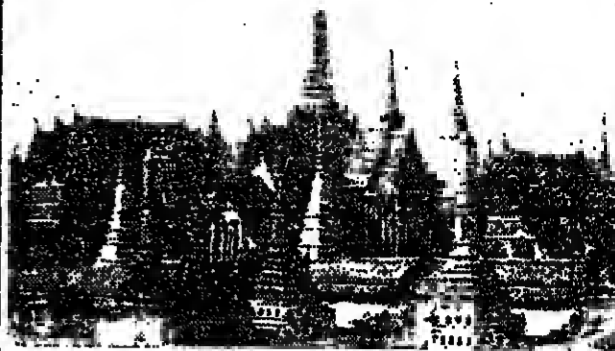
SINGAPORE prepares for containerisation

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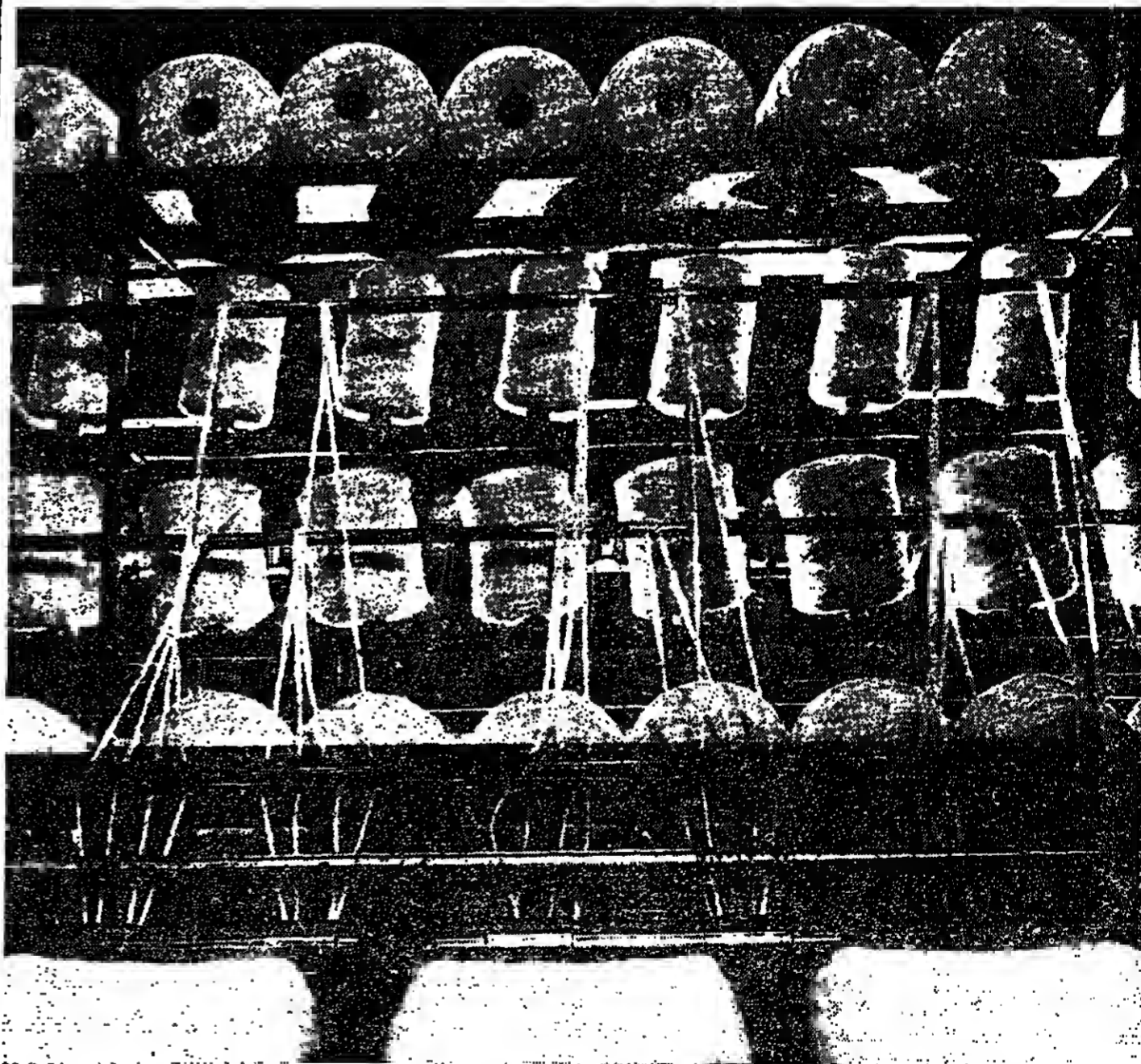
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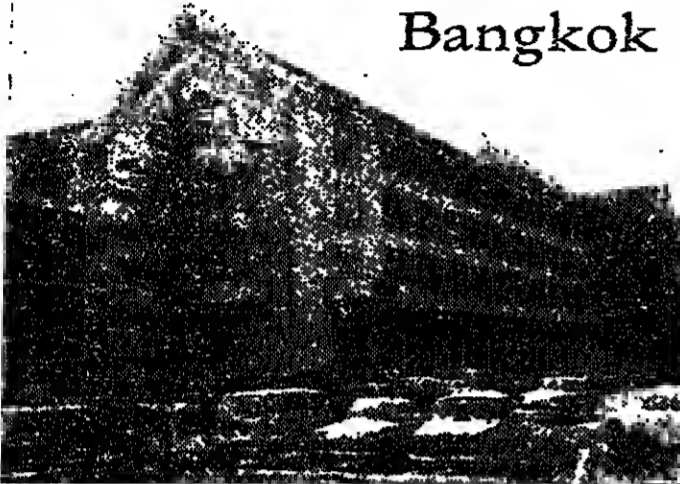
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HONG KONG

(Continued from Page 9)

the 1969 results highly satisfactory, particularly the export statistics, a closely watched economic barometer in this colony which exports an estimated 90 percent of its manufacturing output.

In 1969, Hong Kong's domestic exports rose 24.8 percent to 10.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (about 17 billion U.S. dollars) from 8.4 billion Hong Kong dollars (about 14 billion U.S. dollars) the previous year. Re-exports rose 25 percent to 2.67 billion Hong Kong dollars from 2.1 billion the previous year.

Imports in 1969 rose to 14.3 billion Hong Kong dollars from 12.5 billion in 1968.

Of domestic exports, clothing accounted for 38.4 percent, yarns, fabrics and made-up textile goods, 10.8 percent, toys 7.5 percent, electronic equipment and components 7.8 percent, hair wigs and pieces, 6.2 percent, plastic flowers 3.5 percent, rubber footwear 1.7 percent, watches, clocks and accessories 1 percent, travel articles such as handbags 1.4 percent, footwear other than rubber footwear 1.1 percent, rattan articles 1.1 percent, dolls 0.9 percent, flashlights 0.8 percent, plastic and household miscellaneous items 0.8 percent, furniture 0.7 percent, printed matter 0.8 percent, photographic and optical equipment 0.7 percent, ships and boats 0.5 percent, metal utensils not enameled 0.3 percent, and other goods 16.5 percent.

Textile Fears

Although they express confidence in Hong Kong's general economic outlook, the colony's leaders are worried by threats from the U.S. Congress that mandatory quotas on U.S. imports of man-made fiber and woolen textile products will be imposed if textile-exporting countries, such as Hong Kong, do not agree to "voluntarily" restrain their shipments of these products to the United States.

The United States, which last year accounted for 42 percent of all of Hong Kong's exports, is a big market for the colony's almost wholly export oriented textile industry.

Last year officials say the textile clothing industry accounted for 47 percent of Hong Kong's domestic exports in terms of value and employed 41 percent of the labor force in the colony's manufacturing sector.

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council readily acknowledges that Hong Kong is over-concentrated in textiles and clothing. This renders Hong Kong vulnerable to influences outside its control, an official said, in reference to the textile import restrictions imposed or proposed by various countries.

The Council's established policy, he said, is to try to diversify both Hong Kong's markets and the products it sells in these markets.

The diversification is being helped by foreign investment in the colony. U.S. enterprises have made substantial investments in various areas, including the production and assembly of electronic components.

Hong Kong officials say that foreign investments also help to raise the general standard of quality and efficiency in Hong Kong manufacturing operations.

To meet competition from developing countries with abundant low-wage labor forces, the officials say, Hong Kong where possible, has to upgrade the technical level of its manufacturing.

Labour Shortage

Hong Kong can no longer count on an abundant, low-wage work force. It is experiencing a growing labor shortage that is reflected in high job turnover and demands for higher wages.

The manufacturing wage index in 1969 reached 252, up 145 percent from 103 in 1959. At the end of 1969, average daily wages for a skilled worker ranged from 11 Hong Kong dollars to 36 Hong Kong dollars.

For semi-skilled workers, average daily wages ranged from 6.60 Hong Kong dollars to 24 Hong Kong dollars. For unskilled workers, they ranged from 6 Hong Kong dollars to 15.80 Hong Kong dollars.

In addition to basic wages, many manufacturers provide

various fringe benefits and a one month bonus for the lunar new year.

To maintain their competitive advantage over South Korea and Taiwan, Hong Kong businessmen are expected to emphasize "more sophisticated products, invest in new labor-saving machinery, or switch production to lines of goods that require and utilize the higher productivity of the Hong Kong worker," said analysts in the Far Eastern division of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of International Commerce.

As well as wages, rents and land prices have soared in the

past year. Officials say they look for some easing of price pressures on factory facilities late this year when, they say, new buildings are scheduled to be completed in the New Territories, a land area of 366 square miles that was leased from China on 1 July, 1989, for 99 years.

China-Leased Land

Officials complain that industrialists have been slow to develop the New Territories, although the lease from China still has almost three decades to run.

In this connection, there continues to be, of course, much

speculation about Peking's attitude toward its future relations with Hong Kong.

In Hong Kong, the decision to proceed with the long-planned cross-harbor tunnel was viewed as a significant indicator of confidence in the colony's future.

The 45 million U.S. dollar project, on which construction started last fall, will provide an underwater link between Hong Kong's twin cities of Victoria and Kowloon.

Other developments also underscore the confidence of investors in Hong Kong's future. About eight hotels are

either planned or being built, while several existing hotels are adding new wings.

This year the colony is expected to record a sharp increase in its tourist arrivals because of the large number of visitors to Expo 70 in Osaka, who also plan to visit Hong Kong. The colony now ranks second only to Hawaii in the Pacific as the major stopover point for travelers.

Recently, the number of U.S. companies establishing regional offices for Asia has increased sharply despite the current difficulties and high cost of finding suitable accommodation.

THAILAND

(Continued from Page 9)

components and raw materials for their Thai production facilities.

The imports are one large factor in Thailand's big trade deficit with Japan, which counts Thailand as its fourth largest export market in Southeast Asia after South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

In 1969, the Bank of Japan reports that Japan's exports to Thailand rose to the equivalent of \$435 million, free on board, from \$365 million FOB in 1968 and only \$134 million FOB in 1961.

Japan's imports from Thailand, on the other hand, rose to only \$187 million, including the costs of insurance and freight from \$147 million CIF in 1968 and \$78 million CIF in 1961, the Japanese Central Bank reports.

If the Bank of Japan's export figures included the cost of shipping Japanese goods to Thailand, as do its import statistics, Thailand's trade deficit with Japan would appear even larger.

Impelled by threats in the face of Thai threats

to curb imports of Japanese goods, Japanese industry and government leaders have promised to try to promote the import of more Thai goods into Japan.

As well as Thailand, other Southeast Asian countries, including South Korea and Taiwan, are pressuring Japan to import more of their goods to alleviate trade deficits.

As a major producer and exporter of rice, tin, rubber and corn, Thailand is, of course, vulnerable to setbacks when price declines occur in these commodities.

For January-November, 1969, exports, according to preliminary figures of the Thai department of customs, totaled 13,140 million baht (about \$633 million) FOB, down from 14,106 million baht (about \$687 million) the previous year.

In 1968 exports totaled 13,670 million baht (about \$669 million) FOB, down from 14,106 million baht (about \$687 million) the previous year. In 1968 imports rose to 24,103 million baht (about \$1,162 billion) CIF, from 22,188 million baht (about \$1,068 billion) the previous year.

In January-November, 1969,

rice exports totaled 940,141 metric tons, worth 2,724 million baht (\$131 million). In 1968, Thai rice exports totaled 1,071,830 metric tons worth 3,787 million baht (\$182.5 million).

In volume, Thailand's rice exports have been declining yearly since 1965 when export shipments totaled 1,896,268 metric tons. The national statistical office estimates that Thailand will have about 1.8 million tons of milled rice available for export this year.

Despite the prospect of "stiff competition" from other rice-exporting countries, the Bangkok Bank Ltd. said Thailand is expected to export more than one million tons of rice this year.

Some economists say that with its comparatively large reserves of gold and foreign exchange Thailand can buy enough time to take the necessary measures to correct its balance-of-payments deficit.

At the end of 1969, Thailand's reserves of gold and foreign exchange totaled the equivalent of \$874 million, down from \$923 million at the end of 1968, but still large compared

with those of most other developing countries.

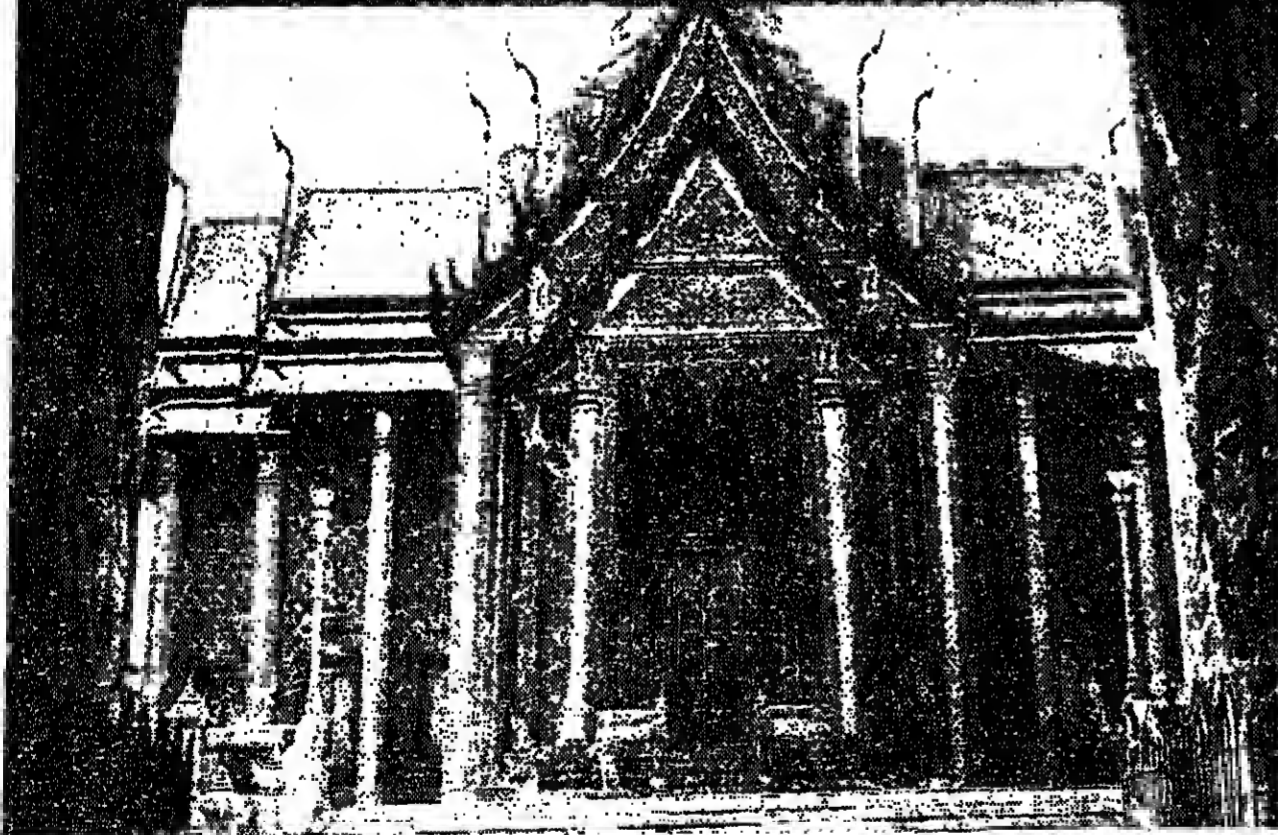
In a recent survey of the Thai economy, Floyd J. Dubas of the Far Eastern division of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of International Commerce said the "remarkable forward drive in the economy in recent years is showing some loss of momentum."

However, according to one international agency's estimate, the Thai economy achieved real growth of 8 percent last year in its Gross National Product. This compares with average annual real growth of 7.2 percent during the six-year period from 1961 through 1968.

Much of Thailand's growth has been fueled by U.S. spending on the Vietnam war. Thailand, according to a report of the United Nations Economic Commission on Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), is the Southeast Asian country most likely to be hardest hit by a reduction of U.S. spending in the war.

The Bank of Bangkok concurs, observing that U.S. government expenditures have "unquestionably been the most vital source of dollar income for Thailand" in recent years.

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11/1/70

Eurobonds

Concern Over Profit Squeeze
Dominates Traders Meeting

By Condon Bakstansky
OPENHAGEN, May 31.—Euro-traders are feeling an increasingly severe profit pinch, it was one conclusion emerging from a meeting here of the Association of International Bond

traders, to which another member responded "that's how we're still around to make markets." A good deal of acrimony centered on the position of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the market scheme of things. Long viewed as a sort of high-class tax haven, Luxembourg has been trying to break out, most recently through a clearing system for Eurobonds called Cedel. The system is in an advanced planning stage, due to start work on Jan. 1, 1971.

The clash between Luxembourg and the capital market establishment—largely in the form of Morgan Guaranty Trust's Euro-Clear—came out this time over a technical correction in AIBD rules.

The cash-bill brokers were trying to set up a settlement system for the fraction of dealers not handled through Euro-Clear or Luxembourg depository banks. The new rule would have established simultaneous payment on completion of order for trades which heretofore had to be financed until physical delivery of the bonds.

But it also would have meant the creation of payment facilities in Luxembourg banks which the banks held would be an unfair burden, considering the operational changes they are already planning in line with the introduction of Cedel.

The Luxembourg banks won their point in a close vote, largely thanks to the number of abstentions.

In the view of some members, Luxembourg lost the battle for market control, but the flexible stance on the issue.

And Euro-Clear says it feels the AIBD study of clearing system approach them for certain

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IOS Not Interested by Gramco
Despite King Withdrawal

GENEVA, May 31 (NYT).—A spokesman for Investors Overseas Services said that despite the withdrawal of John King, the Denver businessman, as a possible rescuer of the company, it was uninterested in receiving a participation bid from Gramco, a London-based real estate mutual fund.

Mr. King announced Friday he was unable to go through with his intention to mount his projected IOS rescue operation because the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington remained opposed to having IOS do business in the United States. However, an IOS spokesman asserted that Mr. King could not get adequate financing.

The spokesman for the Geneva-based IOS investment complex said Saturday that he stood on a statement made Wednesday when he declared: "We have never negotiated or discussed an offer of participation by Gramco, nor do we intend to."

Gramco officials had said several times that they were interested in buying into IOS if the King deal fell through. However, it is understood that IOS executives have never taken the statements seriously.

Sir Eric Wyndham White, the former international trade official who moved temporarily into the board chairman slot vacated by Bernard Cornfield, who built the IOS empire, said Friday night that IOS was continuing active negotiations to bring new participants into the company.

The IOS aim is to find well-established financial names in its principal areas of operation that would give the company a new appeal to investors.

Amex, Counter Up for the Week; 1st Time in 2 Months

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—An explosive rally enabled Amex issues traded on the American Stock Exchange and on the over-the-counter market to end in the plus column last week.

It was the first time in two months that the two markets had managed to advance for the week.

Analysts termed the recovery a technical reaction resulting from the market's oversold condition. They noted that prices had declined so much in recent months that a sharp rebound was likely. The rally started on Wednesday after prices in both

markets had dropped sharply in the preceding two days.

On the Amex, the price-change index rose 0.80 on Wednesday to 19.94, the largest daily rise since the index was started on Oct. 1, 1962.

The indicator closed Friday at 20.71, up 0.65 from the preceding Friday.

Turnover last week spurted to 27,264,200 shares from 18,573,326 the week before. On Thursday, volume climbed to 6,819,340 shares, the heaviest trading of the year.

Prices also made good gains on the over-the-counter market. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended at 281.20 up 6.70 points

N.Y. Stock Exchange Shares End Plunge,
Shoot Up Sharply to Raise Investor Hopes

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).

With dramatic suddenness, the New York Stock Exchange pulled out of its deep nosedive in the middle of last week and shot sharply upward, fanning Wall Street hopes that the prolonged bear market might have ended at last.

There were no evident changes in the fundamental factors that had so severely depressed prices of securities on a broad front, but there was a better psychological mood in Wall Street as the technical position of the market generated the forces that produced a powerful upswing.

The change in atmosphere developed on Wednesday morning, after the major stock averages had plunged the day before to their lowest point in seven and one-half years, and the new

climate prevailed through the rest of the week.

Although the stock market's spectacular rally had its origin in technical factors within the market itself, the upturn was given impetus later by favorable reaction to the administration's session last Wednesday night with business leaders, particularly the pledge of Arthur F. Burns that the Federal Reserve Board, as a "lender of last resort," would not let the economy collapse because of a shortage of ready funds in banks or other financial institutions.

Wait and See

The latest statistics indicate that the pace of monetary expansion has been accelerating rapidly. The money supply (currency plus most checking accounts) has grown at the unusually high annual rate of 9.2 percent in the last three months—well above what is considered

to be the central bank's target.

While pleased with the abrupt change in the investment weather, many security analysts were baffled by the rapidity of the change and somewhat skeptical as to how long the salutary conditions of recent days would continue.

Sidney Lurie of Josephthal & Co. remarked: "The market got to the point on Tuesday where there was nothing more in the way of bad news to discount. Will the upturn last? The market should quiet down for a while, and we'll see a separation of the wheat from the chaff, and then there should be a secondary test."

The turnaround last week came without benefit of the "traditional" selling climax that some market experts believed would be necessary to extinguish the lingering depressing forces in the market. For no apparent external reason, selling pressure evaporated and buying interest intensified.

The most common explanation was a technical one—the market had simply been overbought during its 35 percent drop over the last 18 months. Many stocks had fallen to historically low price-earnings ratios that made them exceedingly attractive in an economy with promising near-term prospects.

Then, since investors seemed willing to accept the administration's repeated pronouncements that the economy was basically sound and would be moving upward again in the second half of the year following its mild contraction during the last three quarters.

The market upturn gained momentum as President Nixon and other top government officials were reassuring business leaders about the underlying

strength of the economy, the intention to maintain restraint in the federal budget, their continued opposition to wage and price controls and their confidence that the decision to move troops into Cambodia would facilitate the reduction of forces in Vietnam over the next year.

It was the general loss of confidence in the administration's handling of these matters, as well as the persistence of high-level inflation, social unrest and international tensions, that had created fear and uncertainty among investors and along Wall Street. Although the market seemed to ignore them last week, all of the basic problems remain.

The only encouraging development on the inflation scene lately has been the fairly stable behavior of the wholesale price index, even though it rose 0.2 percent in April. The continuing decline in food prices has heartened inflation-watchers. But it is obvious that there is still a difficult fight ahead, to reduce the rate of price increases, despite the confident statements by the Nixon administration.

In the bond market last week, interest rates soared on Monday and Tuesday, with prices declining, chiefly because investors remained unconvinced that the government would effectively bring inflation under better control. The heavy flood of new financing was another major factor in the market performance.

Long-term government bonds dropped nearly 4 points in two days, or \$40 on a \$1,000 bond. And new corporate bond issues were marketed with the highest

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 6)

Over-Counter Market

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Sales in				Net
Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Change
Air Red 7/8x7 1/2	22	45	59	62 -3
AirPow 3/2x7 1/2	11	91 1/2	94	91 1/2 +3
Allied 4/4x7 1/2	10	63	65	65 -1 1/2
Allied 5/2x7 1/2	21	70	72	72 -1 1/2
Allied 7/8x7 1/2	38	74	76	76 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 9/8x7 1/2	54	82	84	84 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 11/8x7 1/2	70	92	94	94 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 13/8x7 1/2	86	108	110	110 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 15/8x7 1/2	102	124	126	126 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 17/8x7 1/2	118	140	142	142 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 19/8x7 1/2	134	162	164	164 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 21/8x7 1/2	150	178	180	180 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 23/8x7 1/2	166	194	196	196 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 25/8x7 1/2	182	210	212	212 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 27/8x7 1/2	198	226	228	228 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 29/8x7 1/2	214	242	244	244 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 31/8x7 1/2	230	258	260	260 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 33/8x7 1/2	246	274	276	276 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 35/8x7 1/2	262	290	292	292 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 37/8x7 1/2	278	306	308	308 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 39/8x7 1/2	294	322	324	324 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 41/8x7 1/2	310	338	340	340 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 43/8x7 1/2	326	354	356	356 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 45/8x7 1/2	342	370	372	372 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 47/8x7 1/2	358	386	388	388 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 49/8x7 1/2	374	402	404	404 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 51/8x7 1/2	390	418	420	420 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 53/8x7 1/2	406	434	436	436 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 55/8x7 1/2	422	450	452	452 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 57/8x7 1/2	438	466	468	468 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 59/8x7 1/2	454	482	484	484 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 61/8x7 1/2	470	498	500	500 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 63/8x7 1/2	486	514	516	516 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 65/8x7 1/2	502	530	532	532 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 67/8x7 1/2	518	546	548	548 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 69/8x7 1/2	534	562	564	564 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 71/8x7 1/2	550	578	580	580 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 73/8x7 1/2	566	594	596	596 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 75/8x7 1/2	582	610	612	612 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 77/8x7 1/2	598	626	628	628 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 79/8x7 1/2	614	642	644	644 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 81/8x7 1/2	630	658	660	660 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 83/8x7 1/2	646	674	676	676 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 85/8x7 1/2	662	690	692	692 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 87/8x7 1/2	678	706	708	708 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 89/8x7 1/2	694	722	724	724 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 91/8x7 1/2	710	738	740	740 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 93/8x7 1/2	726	754	756	756 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 95/8x7 1/2	742	770	772	772 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 97/8x7 1/2	758	786	788	788 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 99/8x7 1/2	774	802	804	804 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 101/8x7 1/2	790	818	820	820 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 103/8x7 1/2	806	834	836	836 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 105/8x7 1/2	822	850	852	852 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 107/8x7 1/2	838	866	868	868 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 109/8x7 1/2	854	882	884	884 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 111/8x7 1/2	870	898	900	900 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 113/8x7 1/2	886	914	916	916 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 115/8x7 1/2	902	930	932	932 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 117/8x7 1/2	918	946	948	948 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 119/8x7 1/2	934	962	964	964 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 121/8x7 1/2	950	978	980	980 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 123/8x7 1/2	966	994	996	996 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 125/8x7 1/2	982	1010	1012	1012 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 127/8x7 1/2	998	1026	1028	1028 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 129/8x7 1/2	1014	1042	1044	1044 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 131/8x7 1/2	1030	1058	1060	1060 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 133/8x7 1/2	1046	1074	1076	1076 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 135/8x7 1/2	1062	1090	1092	1092 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 137/8x7 1/2	1078	1106	1108	1108 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 139/8x7 1/2	1094	1122	1124	1124 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 141/8x7 1/2	1110	1138	1140	1140 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 143/8x7 1/2	1126	1154	1156	1156 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 145/8x7 1/2	1142	1170	1172	1172 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 147/8x7 1/2	1158	1186	1188	1188 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 149/8x7 1/2	1174	1202	1204	1204 1/2 -1 1/2
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Allied 155/8x7 1/2	1222	1250	1252	1252 1/2 -1 1/2
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Allied 163/8x7 1/2	1286	1334	1336	1336 1/2 -1 1/2
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Allied 169/8x7 1/2	1334	1412	1414	1414 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 171/8x7 1/2	1350	1438	1440	1440 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 173/8x7 1/2	1366	1464	1466	1466 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 175/8x7 1/2	1382	1490	1492	1492 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 177/8x7 1/2	1398	1516	1518	1518 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 179/8x7 1/2	1414	1542	1544	1544 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 181/8x7 1/2	1430	1568	1570	1570 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 183/8x7 1/2	1446	1594	1596	1596 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 185/8x7 1/2	1462	1620	1622	1622 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 187/8x7 1/2	1478	1646	1648	1648 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 189/8x7 1/2	1494	1672	1674	1674 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 191/8x7 1/2	1510	1698	1700	1700 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 193/8x7 1/2	1526	1724	1726	1726 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 195/8x7 1/2	1542	1750	1752	1752 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 197/8x7 1/2	1558	1776	1778	1778 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 199/8x7 1/2	1574	1802	1804	1804 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 201/8x7 1/2	1590	1828	1830	1830 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 203/8x7 1/2	1606	1854	1856	1856 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 205/8x7 1/2	1622	1880	1882	1882 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 207/8x7 1/2	1638	1906	1908	1908 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 209/8x7 1/2	1654	1932	1934	1934 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 211/8x7 1/2	1670	1958	1960	1960 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 213/8x7 1/2	1686	1984	1986	1986 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 215/8x7 1/2	1702	2010	2012	2012 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 217/8x7 1/2	1718	2036	2038	2038 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 219/8x7 1/2	1734	2062	2064	2064 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 221/8x7 1/2	1750	2088	2090	2090 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 223/8x7 1/2	1766	2114	2116	2116 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 225/8x7 1/2	1782	2140	2142	2142 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 227/8x7 1/2	1798	2166	2168	2168 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 229/8x7 1/2	1814	2192	2194	2194 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 231/8x7 1/2	1830	2218	2220	2220 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 233/8x7 1/2	1846	2244	2246	2246 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 235/8x7 1/2	1862	2270	2272	2272 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 237/8x7 1/2	1878	2296	2298	2298 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 239/8x7 1/2	1894	2322	2324	2324 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 241/8x7 1/2	1910	2348	2350	2350 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 243/8x7 1/2	1926	2374	2376	2376 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 245/8x7 1/2	1942	2400	2402	2402 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 247/8x7 1/2	1958	2426	2428	2428 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 249/8x7 1/2	1974	2452	2454	2454 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 251/8x7 1/2	1990	2478	2480	2480 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 253/8x7 1/2	2006	2504	2506	2506 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 255/8x7 1/2	2022	2530	2532	2532 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 257/8x7 1/2	2038	2556	2558	2558 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 259/8x7 1/2	2054	2582	2584	2584 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 261/8x7 1/2	2070	2608	2610	2610 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 263/8x7 1/2	2086	2634	2636	2636 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 265/8x7 1/2	2102	2660	2662	2662 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 267/8x7 1/2	2118	2686	2688	2688 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 269/8x7 1/2	2134	2712	2714	2714 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 271/8x7 1/2	2150	2738	2740	2740 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 273/8x7 1/2	2166	2764	2766	2766 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 275/8x7 1/2	2182	2790	2792	2792 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 277/8x7 1/2	2198	2816	2818	2818 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 279/8x7 1/2	2214	2842	2844	2844 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 281/8x7 1/2	2230	2868	2870	2870 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 283/8x7 1/2	2246	2894	2896	2896 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 285/8x7 1/2	2262	2920	2922	2922 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 287/8x7 1/2	2278	2946	2948	2948 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 289/8x7 1/2	2294	2972	2974	2974 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 291/8x7 1/2	2310	2998	3000	3000 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 293/8x7 1/2	2326	3024	3026	3026 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 295/8x7 1/2	2342	3050	3052	3052 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 297/8x7 1/2	2358	3076	3078	3078 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 299/8x7 1/2	2374	3102	3104	3104 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 301/8x7 1/2	2390	3128	3130	3130 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 303/8x7 1/2	2406	3154	3156	3156 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 305/8x7 1/2	2422	3180	3182	3182 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 307/8x7 1/2	2438	3206	3208	3208 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 309/8x7 1/2	2454	3232	3234	3234 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 311/8x7 1/2	2470	3258	3260	3260 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 313/8x7 1/2	2486	3284	3286	3286 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 315/8x7 1/2	2502	3310	3312	3312 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 317/8x7 1/2	2518	3336	3338	3338 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 319/8x7 1/2	2534	3362	3364	3364 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 321/8x7 1/2	2550	3388	3390	3390 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 323/8x7 1/2	2566	3414	3416	3416 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 325/8x7 1/2	2582	3440	3442	3442 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 327/8x7 1/2	2598	3466	3468	3468 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 329/8x7 1/2	2614	3492	3494	3494 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 331/8x7 1/2	2630	3518	3520	3520 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 333/8x7 1/2	2646	3544	3546	3546 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 335/8x7 1/2	2662	3570	3572	3572 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 337/8x7 1/2	2678	3596	3598	3598 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 339/8x7 1/2	2694	3622	3624	3624 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 341/8x7 1/2	2710	3648	3650	3650 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 343/8x7 1/2	2726	3674	3676	3676 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 345/8x7 1/2	2742	3700	3702	3702 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 347/8x7 1/2	2758	3726	3728	3728 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 349/8x7 1/2	2774	3752	3754	3754 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 351/8x7 1/2	2790	3778	3780	3780 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 353/8x7 1/2	2806	3804	3806	3806 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 355/8x7 1/2	2822	3830	3832	3832 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 357/8x7 1/2	2838	3856	3858	3858 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 359/8x7 1/2	2854	3882	3884	3884 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 361/8x7 1/2	2870	3908	3910	3910 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 363/8x7 1/2	2886	3934	3936	3936 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 365/8x7 1/2	2902	3960	3962	3962 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 367/8x7 1/2	2918	3986	3988	3988 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 369/8x7 1/2	2934	4012	4014	4014 1/2 -1 1/2
Allied 371/8x7 1/2	2950			



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one club and subsequently bid both his majors. North was in order to jump to three clubs on the second round if the partnership understanding was that such a bid was invitational rather than forcing—a matter of style—but his three no-trump bid was poor. As South was marked by the bidding with at most one diamond, North's diamonds were not strong enough for a no-trump game.

North should have bid four clubs or even five clubs over three spades, but as it happened it made no difference for South bid five clubs himself. East could not resist the temptation to double.

The opening diamond lead was taken with dummy's ace, and a spade was discarded from the closed hand. Warned by the double about the bad trump distribution, South made no attempt to draw trumps. Instead he set about preparing for an end-play.

A diamond ruff was followed by the top hearts, and a spade was thrown from the dummy. The next four tricks were taken by a heart ruff, a diamond ruff and the ace and king of spades.

The last heart was ruffed low in dummy, leading to this position:

NORTH
♠ 10 6 5
♥ 9 8 7
♦ A 9
♣ K Q J 4

WEST
♠ Q 7
♥ J 8
♦ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ K Q J 4

SOUTH
♠ 6
♥ —
♦ —
♣ 10 7 6

NORTH
♠ 10 4
♥ 6
♦ A 10 6 3 2
♣ A 9 8 2

WEST
♠ Q 7 5 2
♥ 9 7 3 2
♦ J 8 7 5 4
♣ —

EAST
♠ 8 8
♥ Q J 10 8
♦ K Q 9
♣ K Q J 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 6 3
♥ A K 5 4
♦ —
♣ 10 7 6 5 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
1 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
3 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

COMPOT	GRISOL
AVARICE	ALIBANE
SECULAR	BANGLES
TREY	TRAIL
SPAIN	STARS
PAIDEMIA	VIOLIN
LUSTENS	CARRINE
INTACT	SENTENCE
TESIA	DIING
SMELT	
ARIZ	ABOUD
CAIN	ATIA
ENCORE	LIMITAL
STARET	EMPIRE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Am I late, dear?

THE ONLY THING SOME WOMEN EVER DO ON TIME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday: Jumbles: LEAFY CIVIL DRIVE MIDDAY

Answer: What some dentists might give you—THE DRILL OF YOUR LIFE

BOOKS

A FAIRLY GOOD TIME

By Mavis Gallant, Random House, 306 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by R.V. Cassill

WE take it for granted that gossip is one of the great popular arts, but it takes a novel as splendid as this one to demonstrate how the fine and intricate tendrils of gossip can be enhanced and transfigured by the literary artist.

Shirley Ferrigny (née Norrington, native of Canada) was born at home in her mother's bed. Mrs. Norrington had wished to be attended by her husband or by no one at all, for she had read that birth was as simple as breathing, and that the umbilical cord could be bitten in two by any agile woman. The Shirley we see bumping, prying, gossiping her way around Paris "less than a year after Marilyn Monroe's suicide" is peculiar, she believes, because actually "she was born feet first." This is as good an explanation as any—in some ways better than most, since it is exactly the sort of determinant "fact" that gossips love to entertain. It has the same prophetic, sibylline force as the myriad details Shirley gathers by peeping into her husband's private correspondence, chatting in a café with her mother's friend, sparring with her landlady, preventing a suicide, sleeping with the upstairs neighbor, engorging the troubles of an entire French family, and meditating the adulatory letters her mother still sends from Canada.

Her friends declare that Shirley gives everything away, and her poor, repulsive husband of the moment asks bemusedly, "Why do you give everything away? It sounds like a kind of imbecility. Has anyone ever tried to stop you?" Try or not, at least no one has ever prevented her from giving away not only her time, money and affections, but even her integrity as a person. She throws the tatters of her soul away like a Karamazov flinging rubles to the gypsies. But, ah!—there is a convincing and compelling reason for this prodigality. At the core there is a certain adhesiveness to the adventuring Shirley. New things, friends, gratifications and rich images of Paris life stick to her as she passes on to her way. Her life is constantly recomposing as time and recklessness grab morsels away from her.

Her French husband insistently discusses her with the landlady. "But it was not gossip," Shirley knew that he considered it merely as a problem in logic. Naturally an orientation to logic is incompatible with an orientation to gossip; so Philippe flees from the marriage, back to the mother whom he despises. At last, after logically employing detectives to watch her unguarded charities with the team upstairs, he moves to obtain a divorce as efficiently and economically as possible, in the best French tradition. "I meant to ask him," Shirley writes to her mother, "why he

had married me, so that I could tell other people. But perhaps no one will ask me that, any more now. . . . I'm about as always was, so please don't worry."

As Shirley moves into her twenty-seventh year, she is neither sadder nor wiser than when she was brought to Paris by her first husband and left widow there. But, praise God, she has lost none of her great adhesive gift for gathering the gossamer stuff of Parisian life and fingering it with undimmed curiosity. Whether it can satisfy her womanly hunger or not, it is splendid fuel for the reader. There is, for example, the anecdote of the kindhearted American officer who secretly gave powdered milk to a little French girl after the liberation.

"The doctor examined her and said to her mother, 'I regret to say that the little girl has been drinking milk in large quantities. . . . the doctor took Madame Ferrigny's hand and placed it close to the child's ribs, and there, as Madame Ferrigny was to say to Shirley years later, 'I could feel Colette's liver beating beneath the skin.'"

The scene of Shirley's dinner with a French family is as very funny that it ought to seem cruel.

"My friend has brought in good wine, so you can take that Algerian beaujolais away. 'Yes, Madame' has brought wine," said Gerald, as he might have said, "She has brought her own salt and pepper."

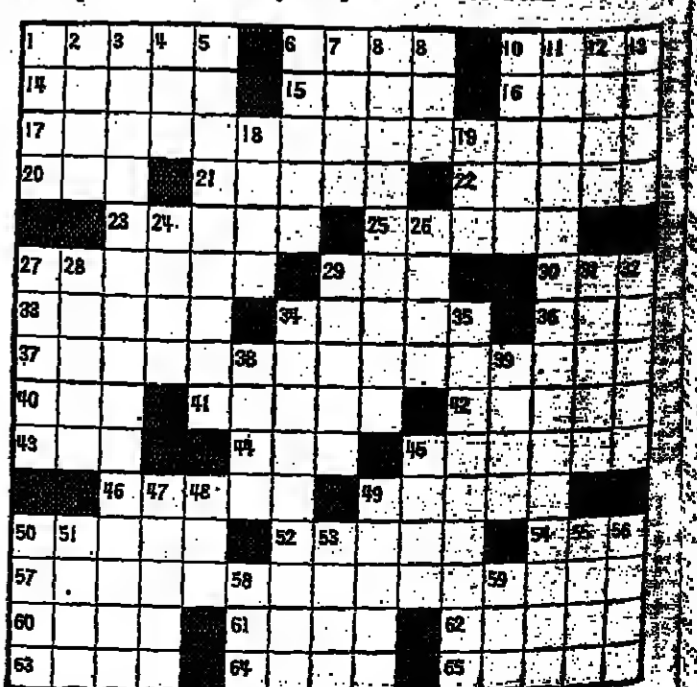
But the cruelty of perfect observation and candor is redeemed, if not by gossip, by goodness for what is reported, just as the stuff of gossip is transformed into wit and illumination by a style of inexhaustible richness. At one point Shirley herself cries out: "No wonder Freud said women couldn't be analyzed!" If she is not analyzed by these stinging pages, she is at least fully comprehended and given a stage where the full flux of womanly instability can rampage and redeem the follies of men and a foreign culture.

She reads in a book she has saved from childhood: "The world will not burn for ever; it will be burnt up last, and God will make another much better than this." This common sense, Shirley said. And common sense is, of course, most gloriously in the perfect epitaph, the exactitude of reported dialogue and the endlessly sinuous paths of the narrative. Page by page, and as a whole, Mavis Gallant brings to life things beyond analysis: "A Fairly Good Time" is a very, very good novel.

R. V. Cassill, who wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post, is president of the Associated Writers Programs at Brown University.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Smooth
 - Perceive
 - Agile
 - Byzantine
 - empress
 - Greater
 - Vegetables
 - Holiday dessert
 - Swindled: Slang
 - Rectal numbers
 - Book-cover
 - Fisherman
 - Kind of stew
 - Sec. of State under D.D.E.
 - Secret writing: Abbr.
 - Prepare fruit
 - Reference book
 - Sportswear
 - Cloth
 - Daughter of Cadmus
 - Staff of life
 - Six in Napoli
 - Fish
 - Sea eagle
 - Vetch
 - Potpourri
 - Thorny
 - English impostor
 - Unamused
 - Eleventh-century date
 - Tasty side dish
 - Kind of drop
 - Capital of the Ukraine
 - Sculptor
 - Trees
 - Anglo Saxon laborer
 - Nottingham's river
 - Sound of sorrow
 - Operatic solo
 - Restaurant offering
 - Common suffix
 - Ethel contents
 - Hot coal
 - Classify
 - Having a garrison
 - Affirmative vote
 - Units of a humane group: Abbr.
 - Something yummy
 - Garden implement
 - European river
 - Disappointed one
 - Roman 551
 - Common Latin notation
 - Lease
 - Part of a ship's bow
 - Anesthetic
 - Works on caramels
 - Pointless TV show
 - Perennial TV
 - Whirlpool off Sicily
 - Salon décor
 - Small bird
 - Elementary
 - Join
 - Fruit salad item
 - Theory
 - Treasure
 - Numerical prefix
 - Vicinity
 - On view
 - Coal seam
 - Common contraction
 - Make do with: noun
 - Peak



Donohue 2d at Indianapolis

Unser Easily Takes '500'

By John S. Radosta

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (UPI)—The month of May, Al Unser, the Indianapolis 500 in the morning all practice and qualifying sessions without even a hiccup. Yesterday all he had to do was go 200 laps in 17 minutes 45 seconds to win the annual auto race, in a P. J. Cole Ford.

was smooth, very comfortable, but I thought I'd run a 'ratty race.' Unser's average speed was 140.1 miles an hour. He might have won the race for a second time, but he was out of the yellow caution 17 minutes 45 seconds and debris were cleaned up.

On the 161 of the 200 laps, Unser's lead only was 1.3 seconds over the second-place driver, Bobby Unser, who was 1.3 seconds behind.

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went wrong with his transmission.

Unable to hold the car in gear, he slowed down to a virtual crawl and finished tenth.

A crowd of 200,000 saw the race, the start of which was delayed 1 hour 10 minutes by rain and a minor mishap.

The closing minutes were slowed by an accident on the third turn of the 172nd lap. A Coyote-Offenhauser driven by Roger McCluskey of Tucson, Ariz., hit the wall and caught fire.

One Brained Kneel
Rumley Buckman of Capistrano Beach, Calif., driving a Cecl-Ford, hit McCluskey's car. The two cars blocked the center of the roadway and at least four others had to swerve around the spilled oil and wreckage, some going to the outside wall and brushing it, others going onto the grass.

Buckman was the only driver injured, and all he had was a bruised knee.

Although there were three caution flags for a total of 25 minutes 15 seconds. The race lasted a total of 13 minutes 45 seconds.

Unser is the younger brother of Bobby Unser, who won in 1968. They are the first brothers to win the 500. Al Unser started from the pole position and became the eighth driver to have won the race from there. The seventh was the co-owner of his car, Parnelli Jones, in 1963.

The driver who had started from the No. 2 spot in the front row, Johnny Rutherford of Fort Worth, Texas, stayed with the leaders for about half the race, then with a broken exhaust manifold.

Jack Brabham of Australia, starting from far back, worked his way forward but damaged his car avoiding the McCluskey-Buckman wreckage.

For the third successive year, Lloyd Ruby had the worst luck. Starting from 25th, he charged to tenth in ten laps, to seventh on the 22nd lap, fifth on the 26th and third on the 30th.

On the 51st lap he was flagged for the pits for inspection of a smoking engine. After a 53-second

stop, he finished 17th. He stayed with the leaders for about half the race, then with a broken exhaust manifold.

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delay he was permitted to re-enter

the race. On the 51st lap his car caught fire.

Ruby, from Wichita Falls, Texas, drove a Montgomery-Offenhauser. In 1968 and 1969 he had come close to winning, being sidelined with some disaster. He is 42 years old and doesn't think he has many years of trying left.

The race got off to a false start at 12:40 p. m. After a warm-up parade lap and a nearly completed pace lap, the race was just about to begin when the Jordan car, piloted by Jim McPherson, caught fire.

Off, causing him to lose control. He hit the outside wall and came to a stop. The Jordan car was in the third of the 11 rows, the mishap disrupted the formation behind him, and the field was flagged to a stop. McPherson walked dejectedly to the pits as his car was towed to the garage area.

OFFICIAL LEADERS
1. Al Unser, Cecl-Ford, 200 laps, 135.945 miles (170.1 mph).
2. Mark Donohue, Cecl-Ford, 200 laps, 135.317 (169.938).
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La Benz

Runs Mile

In 3:56.9

Matson Puts Shot 71.4 1/4 on Coast

BERKELEY, Calif., May 31 (AP)—Olympic champion Randy Matson won the shotput with a mighty 71-foot-4 1/4-inch (21.78 m) effort in the final round of the shotput.

Matson, the former Texas A and M star, was aiming at a yellow flag staked at 71-5 1/2 (21.78 m) and he put the shot just to the right of it on his fourth try. The world's only 70-foot (21.33 m) shotputter went over 68 feet on all six of his attempts, with his second best 69-8 3/4.

La Benz, defending his title, led New Zealand's Dick Quax set the pace through the first three rounds. He passed the fading Quax about 200 yards before the finish line and won easily.

Quax, who had the best previous mark in the world this year, 3:57.8, was timed at 3:50.1 at the three-round mark and finished fourth in 3:59.2. John Mason was second in 3:58.4 and John Lawson third in 3:59.2.

La Benz's best previous time this year was 4:02.4. The senior from Phoenix went under four minutes for the first time in his career when he won here last year in 3:58.4.

3:55.5 Mile by Liquori
PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (UPI)—Marty Liquori overcame a bad morning, ate a late breakfast but was first across the finish line yesterday with the fastest mile in the East this year, 3:55.5.

Finishing a 55-second final 400 that pulled him away from eight IC 4-A rivals, the 20-year-old Liquori helped two other runners, Howell Michael of William and Mary, and Chris Mason, a Villanova teammate, register their first sub-four-minute clockings.

Liquori was joined in the Villanova horde by Dick Quax, Dick Duckie, Des McCormack, Larry James, Andy O'Reilly, Lamotte Hyman and Hargrave Davis, all of whom contributed to the Wildcat's tenth Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America team championship in the last 10 years.

Quax swept the six and three-mile runs during the two-day meeting at Franklin Field. McCormack, the cross-country captain from Ireland, set a meet record in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:46.1, 27 seconds faster than his best previous effort.

James tied an IC 4-A record by winning his 10th career gold medal. O'Reilly contributed six more first-place points with a triumph in the 800-yard run, as Villanova wound up with 60 points to 52 for Maryland, the defending champion.

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Goven Upsets Santana

Ashe, Richey Gain Quarter-Finals

PARIS, May 31 (Special)

Arthur Ashe, who works out New York Times crossword puzzles in ink today, figured out Manuel Orantes and gained the quarter-finals of the French Open tennis tournament.

The fourth-seeded Ashe was joined in the quarter-finals by U.S. Davis Cup teammate Cliff Richey. Three seeded American women also gained the quarter-finals in week-end play. Today, No. 2 Billie Jean King made it easily, beating Odette Roubini of France, 6-4, 6-0. Yesterday No. 4 Julie Heldman won her third-round match after a scare from Emma Sanguinetti of South Africa, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4, and No. 6 Rosamund Casals had no trouble with countrywoman Kristy Pigeon, winning 6-2, 6-1.

In the biggest upset so far of the week-end tournament, Georges Cazenave of France defeated Manuel Santana of Spain, the No. 3 seed, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0, yesterday, which angers well for the French Davis Cup team, which faces the Spaniards next week in a European Zone section semi-final.

The other half of the Spanish Davis Cup singles tandem, Orantes, took the first set of the three-round match, but he was overcautious. But when Ashe started asserting himself at the net, the No. 13 seed's clay-court style was easily solved and Ashe won, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Arthur next faces Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, the No. 5 seed, who finally made Lew Hadad see his age today. Franulovic, 32, defeated the 12th-seeded Australian, who is making a comeback at 35, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Metreveli Beaten
Richey had trouble for the first time in the tournament, but this was expected as the opposition was ninth-seeded Alexander Metreveli of Georgia. Richey, the family, including sister Nancy, the No. 1 American who is passing up the clay here to concentrate on grass for Wimbledon, arrived today in time to see Cliff win a baseline duel, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Richey will meet top-seeded Nick Pietrangeli of Romania, who defeated an old nemesis, 16th-seeded Dick Crealy of Australia today, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Goven, the No. 2 player in the world, will meet the No. 1 player, Jimmy Connors, in the next round. Jauffret, in the next round, Jauffret seeded 11th, eliminated 19-year-old Adriano Panatta of Italy, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Goven, seeded 14th, was cheered on by a crowd of 10,000 at the center court of Roland Garros Stadium against the former Wimbledon, Forest Hills and Paris champion, Santana played well at the start, but as the match wore on he faded and Goven's aggressiveness carried the final set with the loss of only eight points on Santana's first three service games.

Mulligan of Italy defeated Jaime Fillol of Chile, 6-4

